IMPOSSIBLE

To tell in such a short space the full particulars and prices of the High Grade Quality cycles which will be sent post free. Wellington Cycle & Motor Co., Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

DON'T

Believe for a moment that quality cycles could be had cheap. High Grade quality cycles and not nasty ones supplied at moderate prices. Wellington Cycle & Motor Co., Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R.A.S.

VOL. XIII NO. 189— BOMBAY TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1925. ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA. ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Maajid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially ed the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
15th Aug.	DELTA •	—	7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK	— NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA	—	10,911
5th Sept.	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		16,227
19th ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA*	16,100
26th ,,	RANPURA		16,585
3rd Oct.	RAZMAK	— MONGOLIA x	16,504
10th ,,	CHINA	—	7,952
17th ,,	RAZMAK	— MOOLTAN x	20,847
24th ,,	RAWALPINDI	—	16,100
31st ,,	RAZMAK	— MALWA •	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI	—	16,100
14th ,,	RAZMAK	— MALOJA x	20,837
21st ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	—	11,430
28th ,,	RAZMAK	— MANTUA •	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA	—	16,100
12th ,,	RAZMAK	— NALDERA x	15,953
19th ,,	DEVANHA	—	8,151
26th ,,	RAZMAK	— MOREA •	10,919
1926. 2nd Jan.	RAWALPINDI	—	16,100
9th ,,	RAZMAK	— NARKUNDA x	16,227
16th ,,	RANCHI	—	16,100
23rd ,,	RAZMAK	— MACEDONIA•	11,089
30th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND.	—	11,430
6th Feb.	RAZMAK	— MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th ,,	RANPURA	—	16,585
20th ,,	RAZMAK	— MALWA •	10,941
27th ,,	RAJPUTANA	—	16,100
6th March	RAZMAK	— MALOJA x	20,837
13th ,,	RAWALPINDI	—	16,100
20th ,,	RAZMAK	— MANTUA•	10,902
27th ,,	RANCHI	—	16,100
31st ,,	CHINA†	—	7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK	— NALDERA x	15,993
10th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	—	11,430
17th ,,	RAZMAK	— MOREA	10,918
24th ,,	RANPURA	—	16,585
1st May	R K	— NARKUNDAx	16,227
8th ,,	RAJPUTANA	—	16,100
15th ,,	RAZMAK	.. MACEDONIA.	11,089
22nd ,,	RAWALPINDI	—	16,100
29th ,,	RAZMAK	.. MOOLTAN ..	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

•Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† S. S. "China", 31st March, extra Steamer at following reduced rates :—

1st Saloon to London £ 80, £ 70, & £ 60.
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ,, 72, ,, 62, & ,, 56.
2nd Saloon to London £ 54, and £ 52.
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ,, 50, ,, ,, 48.

The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.

Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the 'China.' on the 31st March 1926.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
17th Sept.	WARFIELD*	6,060
12th Nov.	MERKARA	8,285
26th ,,	MADURA	8,975
10th Dec.	MARGHA	8,278

* Cargo Vessels only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo for Australia with
22nd ,,	MIRZAPORE •	6,715	
1st Sept.	SOUDAN	6,696	CATHAY
15th ,,	SICILIA	6,813	MALOJA
10th Nov.	SOUDAN	6,696	NARKUNDA
24th ,,	SICILIA	6,813	CHITRAL
22nd Dec.	DELTA	7,622	MONGOLIA

*Cargo Vessels only; proceed to Japan via Singapore

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
12th Aug.	BARALA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports.
14th ,,	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
19th ,,	KHANDALA ..	East & S Africa.

The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on SATURDAYS and MONDAYS have meantime been suspended but steamers will leave for Karachi on WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS as usual. The "CHAKLA" will sail for Karachi direct on Saturday the 5th September and thereafter every Saturday via Kathiawar.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Muroran Maru	S. Hirai	6374	1st Aug.	15th Aug
*Tamba Maru	J. Fujisawa	6845	15th Aug	29th Aug
Tokushima Maru	K. Fukuda.	5975	27th Aug	10th Sept
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada.	4905	15th Sep	29th Sep

*Passengers Steamers.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	200	140	100
Hongkong	475	320	215	145
Shanghai	530	355	240	160
Kobe	600	400	255	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams YUSEN.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Hamburg Maru.	K. Orihara	5,220	26 July	12 Aug.
*Bingo Maru	H. Chiba	6,024	5 Aug.	13 Aug.
Sumatra Maru	Y. Saito	5,860	25 Aug.	7 Sep.

*Passenger Steamer.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager
Phone No. 22150. Telegrams: "SHOSEN"
P. O. Box, No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Dr. D. Writer & Co.

Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative, Vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda water and Lemonade.

Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer

Dr. D. Writer & Co,

Corner Grant Road. BOMBAY, No. 7.
G

INSURANCE.

THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Have very attractive plans of Life Insurance, Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus tables a Novelty in Insurance line.
AGENTS WANTED.
For terms and particulars apply to:—
DALAL & CO.,
Secretaries.
Head Office, 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.

Fully paid up
Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,660
Reserve Funds F43,196,861 £3,599,738
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA
BRANCHES:
DUTCH EAST INDIES:—

Semarang	Diember	Pekalongan
Modan	Djocia	Pontianak
Bandjermasin	Kota Radja	Solo
Sourabaya	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Padang	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg. Agent.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS

WE SUPPLY DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION.
for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in lb. Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As. each.
Apply—
S. N. GUNDI
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST, BOMBAY, No. 4.
Telegram: GUNDISAW Telephone. No. 40710

INSURANCE.

THE

MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA

1924

ANOTHER BANNER YEAR

New Insurance Issued	over Rupees	18	Crores
Insurance in Force -	,, ,,	86	,,
Income - - -	,, ,,	4	,,
Assets - - -	,, ,,	16	,,

The amount of New Business, the increase in Assets and Payments to Policyholders were the largest in the history of the Company. The reserve for Dividends to Policyholders now amounts to Rs. 1,07,93,034 of which Rs. 36,79,539 will be paid Policyholders as dividends during 1925.

Apply for particulars of Insurance to :

BRANCH OFFICE :—49-51, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.

M. KANJI & Co.,

General Agents.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD,

ESTABLISHED :—1910 :
Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %
The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs, R. M. DWADKAR, & Co., Gun Powder Road, Mazagaon, Bombay.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY LTD., LAHORE.

A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.
Results for 1924.
A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.
1. Proposals for Insurance received during the year about Rs. 72,00,000
2. Policies actually issued during the year about .... Rs. 58,00,000
3. Annual Income about ..... Rs. 14,00,000
4. Effective Policy business upto 31st Decr. 1924 about ..... Rs. 2,25,00,000
5. Accumulated Fund ..... Rs. 56,00,000
6. Claims paid about. ..... Rs. 42,00,000
INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP-TO-DATE SCHEMES.
INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED all over India.
Terms Liberal.
Chief Agents for Karnatak and Goa: Messrs. DUTT & CO.,
Three Dutt Bhawan, Karwar, North Kanara.
Manager: K. C. VIDYARTHI.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.

(Founded by Sir P. C RAY)
"B. C. P. W."

ASVAN - BEST NERVINE TONIC
PYREX - MALARIA SPECIFIC
SARSOL - BLOOD PURIFIER
SANTOL - DIURETIC
TYKOL - DEODORANT ANTISEPTIC

VIBRO-ASOKA - UTERINE TONIC
PTYCHO-PAPAIN
ELIXIR-PAPAIN
Mist PEPSIN Comp.
TONIC GLYCEROPHOSPHATES
} for Dyspepsia Heart-burn Flatulence, etc

SYRUP BRAHMI and SYRUP VASAKA with HYPOPHOSPHITES and TOLU

BOMBAY DEPOT:— **THE POPULAR PHARMACY,**

Head Office GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY. Phone No. 40784 *Branch*— SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF SPECIAL

CONCESSION RATES

IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

ON and from 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements are as under:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Twelve Words

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—Everywhere PAID AGENTS. Terms on anna stamps. UNIVERSAL SHORTHAND NAIWARA, Delhi.
A R1622

WANTED—MOFUSSIL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle." Apply for revised terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

SALARY RS. 100—250 P.M. IN 30 DAYS.

WE can help you to these salaries. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS, BY POST OR PERSONALLY. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. 2 days' FREE trials. No MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 3 annas stamp. Herald College, (B) Rawalpindi.
A

SITUATIONS WANTED.

COMPETENT HINDOO GENTLEMAN well versed in English literature, correspondence and general office routine etc., wants to serve as an Office Assistant. Apply to Box No. 931 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
B R1616

GUJARATI, B.C.S., New York University School of Commerce, wants POSITION with commercial firm. Apply Box No. 934 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1614

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—AIRY and SPACIOUS FLATS and BLOCKS at Tardeo. Rents ranging from Rupees Sixty-five to Eighty. Apply Box No. 933, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R1620

TO BE LET—DOUBLE ROOMS, & GODOWNS at Mazagaon, Hathibang, (Love Lane). See Messrs MANECKCHAND PANACHAND & CO., 190, Javery Bazaar, Bombay.
C R1545.

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS

FAMOUS KULU FRUIT—Finest Pears and Apples now ready. An 11 lbs. basket for Rs. 5-0-0 inclusive of packin and postage. V.P.P. to all parts of India. THE AGENT, Aramgarh and Raisen Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.
F R1489

BEST KULU APPLES and PEARS to any part of India 11 lb. basket Rs. 5/4/0 V. P. P. all charges included. CHARLES LEE, Hurripur Orchards. P.O. Nagar Kulu, Punjab.
F 1242

BEST HIMALAYAN FRUITS—Apples Potatoes etc. Supplies regular. Wholesale and Retail. F. O. R. KATHGODAM, R. K. Ry. Apples at 40/- to 20/- per maund Table Potatoes at 8/- per maund. Ask for rates for others from THE HIMALAYAN FRUIT STORES, ALMORA, U. P.
R1457

SPORTS.

DONOGHUE'S TIPS again met with success at Poona on Saturday. Obtainable on race mornings at KING'S, Hornby Road, and Byculla Restaurant. Price Five Rupees. Something extra. Special for Wednesday.
S R1624

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

KHAKI CIGARETTES means Strong BIDIS. Waste not money in foreign cigarettes. Buy our Shankar Brand Strong Bidis. Agents wanted in Africa and abroad. Rates very moderate. Write now to S. R. THAKUR, BIDI MANUFACTURER, 37, Gunj, Poona City.
T R 1609.

PROFESSION

SAFE and SURE CURE for LEUCODERMA, PATCHES, etc., in four weeks. Particulars FREE under cover. "SRI" WORKS, Beadon Square, CALCUTTA.
P R1594A

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY

(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy,) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CONVERSION OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BONDS 1925 TO 1928.

I. Holders of 5½ per cent War Bonds, 1925 can convert into either

(a) the 5 per cent Income-tax free loan 1945-55 at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 3 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of War Bonds, 1925; or

(b) a new issue of 5 per cent Ten Year Bonds, 1935, subject to income-tax at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 7 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of War Bonds 1925.

II. Holders of 6 per cent Bonds, 1926 can convert into either

(a) the 5 per cent income-tax free loan 1945-55 at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 1-8-0 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 6 per cent Bonds 1926; or

(b) a new issue of 5 per cent Ten Year Bonds, 1935 subject to income-tax at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 5-8-0 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 6 per cent Bonds, 1926.

III. Holders of 6 per cent Bonds, 1927 can convert into the 5 per cent income-tax free loan 1945-55 at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 2-4-0 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 6 per cent Bonds, 1927.

IV. Holders of 5½ per cent War Bonds, 1928 can convert into the 5 per cent income-tax free loan 1945-55 at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 5-8-0 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 5½ per cent War Bonds, 1928.

Applications for conversion will be received from 13th July to 12th September 1925 inclusive. Interest at the higher rate payable on the Bonds tendered for conversion will be allowed in all cases upto date from which securities of new loan or Bonds issued in exchange carry interest at 5 per cent., viz. 15th October in former case and 15th September in latter. Brokerage will be allowed to recognised Bankers and Brokers at two annas per cent on applications received not later than 25th July and at one anna per cent on those received subsequently.

Full details may be ascertained from the Local Head Office of the Imperial Bank of India or its branches, from any Government treasury or Sub-treasury or from the Deputy Controller of the Currency, New Customs House, Bombay.

23660.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held on TUESDAY, 11th August, 1925, at 4-45 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business.

1st. To adopt the Directors Report and Audited Balance Sheet up to 31st March, 1925.

2nd. Two Directors retire by rotation under Clause 109 of the Articles of Association, but offer themselves and are eligible for re-election.

3rd. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

4th. To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 28th July to 11th August, 1925, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 15th July, 1925. C 23721

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

PRIVATE CANDIDATES FOR THE ADMISSION AND THE PRAVESIKA EXAMINATIONS, 1926.

Last date for applications.

THE NEXT ADMISSION EXAMINATION and the PRAVESIKA PARIKSHA of the Benares Hindu University will begin on MONDAY, the 15th March, 1926. Those who desire to appear as private candidates at these examinations must send in their application-forms duly signed and certified, along with their examination-fee so as to reach the Registrar on or before the 14th September, 1925.

C23744

THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held on TUESDAY, 11th August, 1925, at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:

1st. To adopt the Directors Report and audited Balance Sheet up to 31st March, 1925.

2nd. Two Directors retire by rotation under Clause 100 of the Articles of Association, but offer themselves and are eligible for re-election.

3rd. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

4th. To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 28th July to 11th August, 1925, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 15th July, 1925. C23722

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

ON and from the 17th instant, the G.I.P. Railway Booking Office in the Taj-Mahal Hotel will be CLOSED for 8 days on account of repairs.

J. B. BARCLAY,
Divisional Traffic Manager,
G.I.P. Railway, Bombay.
Bombay, 7th August 1925.
C23854

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2145 of 1925.

ALLIMOHAMED ALI BAKERBHAI, of Bombay, Dawoodi Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Abdul Rehman Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

(1.) MAHOMEDBHAI ISMAILJI BIRADAR, (2.) AHMEDALI ABDULHUSEIN KAKA, (3.) SALEBHAI JAFFERJI BENGALI, and (4.) YUSUFALLI MAHOMEDALLI SETH, all of Bombay Dawoodi Borah Mahomedan inhabitants, Merchants, residing at Abdul Rehman Street, Juma Musjid, Sheik Memon Street and Sutar Chawl, respectively, outside the Fort of Bombay, on behalf of themselves and all other the members of the Abbasi Club except the Plaintiff .....Defendants.

To,

The Members of the Abbasi Club.

Sirs,

PURSUANT to the Order made by His Lordship the Honble Mr. Justice Mirza on the 22nd day of July, 1925, notice is hereby given under Order 1 Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure that the above suit has been filed in this Hon'ble Court by the abovenamed Plaintiff against the abovenamed Defendants 1, 2, 3 and 4 on behalf of themselves and all other the members of the Abbasi Club except the Plaintiff for the following reliefs:—

(a) That it may be declared that the Meeting of the 14th November, 1923, was not a validly convened Meeting and that the resolutions purported to be passed at the said Meeting are invalid and inopertive and are not binding upon the Plaintiff.

(b) That the Defendants be restrained by an Order and injunction of this Hon'ble Court from exercising and the righs of the members of the said Club.

(c) That the 1st defendant may be ordered to render a true and complete account of his management of the funds of the said Club from 1921.

(d) That the 1st defendant may be ordered to pay the plaintiffs costs of this suit.

(e) That such further and other relief may be granted to the Plaintiff as the nature of the case may require.

And take further notice that 25th day of August 1925, has been fixed for the hearing and final disposal of the said suit.

Dated this 5th day of August, 1925.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
Prothonotary.

(Sd.) DABHOLKAR & JESHTARAM,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING. APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 11th August 1925, at a.m. the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building St. No. 275-279: 348-352, Case No. 182: 81 Memonwada Road.

Building St. No. 4-8, Case No. 43 Doongri Street.

Building St. Nos. 3.5.7.9: 142-48: 56-62 Case Nos. 211: 323: 285 First Nowrojee Hill Road.

Building S. P. Sheds No. 24: 26 to 30 Chinch Bunder Cross Road.

MENESSE & Co

MEHTA & CO

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.

119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 21285.

AUCTION SALE OF 1744 BAGS COTTONSEEDS.

On THURSDAY, the 13th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneeers, will sell by Public Auction at the Grain Depot, Sewree by order of the Bombay Port Trust Railway:—

1744 Bags about 2240 cwts.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S MODY & CO.

Auctioneers,

20, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 THAILLAS ABOUT 625 LBS. KESHMIR SILK 30/35 DENIERS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction to-day TUESDAY, the 11th day of August, 1925, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Sitaram Madangopal & Co.

9 Thaillas about 625 lbs Keshmir silk, 30/35 Deniers.

25 per cent deposit and delivery within 3 days.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

IMPORTANT TO PROVISION MERCHANTS AND RESTAURANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF PROVISIONS, PERFUMERY, FANCY GOODS AND FURNITURE.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction to-day TUESDAY, the 11th August, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) by order of the concerned at Slater Road, Grant Road, the entire stock-in-trade of Messrs. Bhesania and Co., such as large stock of Biscuits, Jelly boxes, Loaf Sugar, Cocoa, Chocolates, Hair oil, Cologne water, Scent, soaps, Lavender water, Face powder, Essence, of different makers, Cutlery, Hosiery, Umbrellas, Boots polish, Patent medicines, Show cases, Tables, Counters.

Property on view.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS TO INVEST IN VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT BHUJ MOHOLLA OR DONTAD SECOND ROW AND OLD NAGPADA CROSS LANE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., Attorneys for the heirs of the late Owner Haji Mahomed Hasham Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at the respective premises on Sunday and Monday the 16th and 17th day of August, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) respectively the undermentioned valuable immovable properties.

On SUNDAY, the 16th day of August, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

PARTICULARS, LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Dontad Second Row or Bhuj Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 93 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1482. 1482, New Survey No. 7240, Old Survey No. 2595 and New Survey No. 2928 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 2131 and Street Nos. 331-335 and bounded on or towards the East by a passage, on or towards the West by the said Dontad Second Row (now known as Jackeria Musjid Street), on or towards the North by the property of Cassum Nurmahomed and on or towards the South by the property of Haji Nurmahomed Oosman.

On MONDAY, the 17th day of August, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of permanent Fazandari land or ground situate at Old Nagpada Cross Lane outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 87 and 7/9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2991 together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing there on and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 3196 and Street Nos. 103-111 and which said premises are bounded on or towards the North by Old Nagpada Cross Lane, on or towards the South by a Sweepers Passage, on or towards the East by Old Nagpada Cross Lane and on or towards the West by a Sweepers Passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., Attorneys for the vendors at their Office 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY and Co.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF COUNTRY DAMAGED UGANDA COTTON.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will To-day TUESDAY, the 11th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Sewri Cotton Depot on account of the underwriters about.

41 full pressed bales Jinja Cotton.

68 full pressed bales Kampala Cotton, country damaged ex. S.S. "Karapara", lying at Sewri in Toyo Menka Kaisha's godown No. H—111.

AT 4-40 P. M. (S.T.)

at Sewree in Mr. Wadia's godown No. 13.

7 full pressed bales country damaged Uganda Cotton.

AT 4-50 P. M. (S.T.)

At Sewri in godown No. E—45.

21 full pressed bales country damaged Uganda Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

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AMUSEMENTS

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BY SPECIAL REQUEST
The Second Week's Consultation
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
DR. JACK
PATHE PICTORIAL NO. II
FELIX GOES HUNTING
PATHE GAZETTE:—
ETON VS. HARROW
THE ROYAL HORSE SHOW
87th VARSITY CRICKET MATCH
Time: 6. 8 and 10 p. m.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY 4 P. M.
POPULAR PRICES.

THIS WEEK'S
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE,
New Charny Road
WILL SCREEN
LALAN VANZARI
PRODUCED BY
KRISHNA FILMS Co., BOMBAY
full of
Thrills, Adventures, Passion, Self-sacrifice and Devotion to God.
USUAL TIMINGS—MODERATE RATES

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents This Week
MAHARASHTRA FILM Co's
RANA HAMIR
TIME AND RATES AS USUAL,

"COTTON INDUSTRY IN INDIA"
JAPANESE COMPETITION
SERIES OF SPECIAL ARTICLES
Reprinted from the
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE"
Price As. -/8/- per Book
Can be had from the
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS,
139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

PRICES REDUCED.

All kinds of stove prices have been reduced and Selling Primus No. 100 (folding) Stove complete for Rs. 9 only. Postage extra
D. R. WAGLE, STOVE SPECIALIST.
Tram Terminus, Girgaum.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 10th Aug. 1925.	Total since 1st June, 1925.	June 1st to 10th Aug. 1923.	June 1st to 10th Aug. 1924
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba Point ..	0 07	40 32	54 57	25 69
Fort	..	45 42	55 56	28 34
Esplanade	..	..	..	..
J. J. Hospital	0 06	43 46	51 82	29 11
Cumbala Hill				
Kemp & Cy.	..	..	..	..
Bom. Vety. Col				
Parel.	..	..	..	..

ALL INDIA RAINFALL.

SIMLA, August 10.

The monsoon has been active outside North-west India. Some heavy falls of rain have occurred in submentane districts of North-east India and in South-east of Central Provinces.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bihar, Punjab Hills, East Central Provinces, Konkan, Malabar, North Hyderabad and Madras Deccan and local in Assam, United Provinces, Central India, West Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad, Coorg and North Madras Coast.

A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal Orissa, Chota Nagpur and South-east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair, Mergui, Moulmein and Rangoon one and a half inches; Tavoy two; Myitkyina one and a half; Dibrugarh and Cheerapunji two; Dhabri six; Darjeeling one and a half; Jaipaiguri and Darbhanga three; Purnea two; Patna one; Naya Dumka one and a half; Gorakhpur five; Allahabad, and Balhousie two; Nagpur six Jagdalpur and Marmagao three; Ratnagiri one and a half; Karwa six; Mangalore two; Ahmednagar one and a half; Sholapur two; Parbhani one; and Hanamkonda one and a half.

Forecast:—Increase in West of United Provinces.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA
Bombay, 9th Aug.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 11 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr		29.651 inches.
Temperature of Air		82.0 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer		78.4 ,,
Dew Point		76.9 ,,
Relative humidity of Air		85%
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)		8 2 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air		86 2 ,,
Minimum do. do.		78.6 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		WNW, W, WNW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight		175 miles
Fall of Rain		0.10 inches
Total fall during month		4.07 ,,
Do, do year..		43.07 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m, of 10th Aug.		0.01 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	Aug.	ft in h. m.		Aug.	ft in	m h.
M	10	1035 29 2		10	3 34	15 8
		22 19 27 6			16 30	18 4
Tu	11	4 16 25 5		11	10 0	20 3
		16 8 25 6			22 55	18 4
W	12	5 38 24 9		12	11 32	21 4
		17 8 24 6				
Thu	13	7 24 24 7		13	0 4	18 8
		18 31 24 0			13 13	12 7
Fri	14	8 43 25 2		14	1 12	18 8
		20 0 23 9			14 30	21 4
Sat.	15	2 24 28 7		15	8 11	17 4
		14 40 28 1			20 59	17 1
Sun	16	3 11 26 6		16	2 55	18 0
		21 42 24 9			15 59	20 2

SUNRISE AND SUNSET

August 11 (Tue.)	6h. 18m.	7h. 9m.
August 12 (Wed.)	6h. 19m.	7h. 9m.
August 13 (Thu.)	6h. 19m.	7h. 8m.
August 14 (Fri.)	6h. 19m.	7h. 8m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 10th August, 1925, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over the eastern districts and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere Humidity is in excess in the extreme north of the province. Temperature was almost normal except at Multan, where the maximum alone was higher than usual.

The United Provinces.—Agra has had 0.26" of rain, Mainpuri 0.68" and Allahabad 1.85." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Vapour in air is in excess at Mainpuri. Temperature was almost as usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 0.50" of rain. Skies are clear over upper Sind, moderately to heavily clouded over lower Sind and northeast Rajputana, and lightly to moderately clouded over the rest of Rajputana. Humidity is in defect in west Rajputana. Day temperature was lower than usual at Jacobabad and Mount Abu and higher at Bikaner and Kotah; night temperature did not differ much from the normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Neemuch reports 0.10" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Maximum temperature was above normal locally in Kathiawar and Central India West; the minimum was almost as usual in the whole of the division.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor has had 0.15" of rain, Nagpur 5.63" and Raipur 0.82". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess at Chanda. Day temperature was higher than usual while night temperature was almost normal.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri has had 1.42" of rain, Marmagao 3.47" and Karwar 6.21". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is almost as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal and attained at Bombay a maximum value of 86.2 deg. and a minimum value of 19.4 deg., both being 2 deg. above normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon has had 0.21" of rain, Ahmednagar 1.25", Sholapur 1.76" and Nizamabad 0.15". Skies are moderately clouded over the east of the division and heavily clouded over the west. Humidity is in excess at Nizamabad and in defect at Hyderabad. Maximum temperature was above normal at the former station; elsewhere temperature was almost as usual.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has caused a few heavy falls of rain in the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and the Central Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in the west United Provinces, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in the east United Provinces, Central India West, the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad and the Madras Deccan.

A few falls have also occurred in Rajputana and southeast Madras. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are: Mangalore 2.21," Calicut 0.73", Cochin 0.72", Trivandrum 0.26", Cuddapah 0.35" and Madras 0.79".

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to extend in the Central Provinces and into the Punjab.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 9th August, 1925, issued from Simla.

The monsoon has weakened in northern and Central India and been active mainly in Burma, Assam, Sind and on the west coast of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Sind, the Konkan and Malabar., and local in Lower Burma, Bihar, the Punjab Hills, Berar, the Bombay Deccan, Mysore and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal, the United Provinces, Kashmir, Baluchistan, east Rajputana, Gujarat, the east Central Provinces, Hyderabad, southeast Madras and on the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Mergui three inches; Diamond Island six; Tavoy, Myitkyina one and a half; Dhubri five; Silchar, Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Jalpaiguri, Dalhousie one; Jagdalpur one; Mercara one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 10TH OF AUGUST 1925.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan-Quetta	..	0.99	1.10	—0.11	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan	..	1.33	3.50	—2.17	7.20
Rawalpindi	..	19.36	12.93	+6.43	34.77
Lahore	..	13.74	8.83	+4.93	19.62
Hissar	..	11.07	6.60	+4.47	14.47
Ambala	..	29.12	13.63	15.49	30.49
Delhi	..	18.94	13.67	+5.27	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra ..	0.26	28.92	14.33	14.59	26.90
Mainpuri	0.68	23.03	13.40	+9.63	27.07
Jhansi	0.03	26.19	20.15	+6.04	36.17
Cawnpore	0.06	22.61	17.44	+5.17	35.92
Allahabad	1.85	37.34	20.21	17.13	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad	..	.377	1.66	—2.11	3.68
Karachi	..		4.45		7.56
Rajputana-Bikaner	..	5.89	5.58	+0.31	11.79
Ajmer	..	8.43	11.51	—3.08	20.65
Jaipur	..	11.07	12.81	—1.77	24.21
Kotah	..	19.17	15.79	+3.38	28.23
Mount Abu	0.50	36.00	35.18	+0.32	60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj ..	..	2.94	9.35	—6.41	14.39
Dwarka	..	7.73	9.28	—1.55	13.52
Veraval	..	15.60	12.68	+2.92	18.80
Rajkot	..	8.79	17.27	—8.48	26.29
Bhavnagar Para	0.09	14.13	12.36	+1.77	21.20
Gujrat—					
Surat	..	22.90	27.63	—4.73	40.97
Ahmedabad	..	21.07	18.91	+2.16	28.33
Deesa	0.03	12.60	14.36	—1.46	24.70
Central India West					
Neemuch	0.10	18.49	16.01	+2.48	29.19
Indore	..	12.24	18.63	—6.39	33.12
Central Provinces					
Jubbulpore	..	36.30	31.43	+4.87	55.11
Saugor	0.15	31.12	25.58	+5.52	44.96
Hoshangabad	..	25.11	27.47	—2.36	48.83
Khandwa	..	12.45	16.04	—3.85	29.63
Akola	..	13.41	17.21	—3.80	31.35
Amraoti	..	15.23	17.63	—2.40	33.05
Nagpur	5.63	31.89	26.68	+5.21	48.97
Chanda	0.03	13.76	28.41	—8.65	51.90
Raipur	0.82	37.49	28.32	10.15	50.88
Konkan—					
Bombay	0.07	40.32	47.51	—7.19	70.63
Ratnagiri	1.42	55.26	69.31	14.05	99.98
Mormugao	3.47	62.35	68.03	5.68	94.96
Karwar	6.21	69.35	80.80	11.59	120.12
Bombay Deccan—					
Malegaon	0.21	9.64	9.97	—0.33	22.23
Ahmednagar	1.25	9.96	9.32	0.34	22.33
Poona	..	7.95	13.30	—5.35	27.11
Sholapur	1.76	6.94	10.29	—2.54	28.46
Bijapur	..	4.56	9.42	—4.86	20.90
Belgaum	0.07	32.74	28.78	+3.96	50.13
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad	0.05	8.20	13.47	—5.27	27.53
Nizamabad Indur	0.16	17.08	19.09	—2.01	40.08
Hyderabad	..	8.77	12.99	—4.22	32.37
Malabar—					
Mangalore	2.21	100.8	81.97	18.88	126.68
Calicut	0.73	83.70	71.05	12.65	117.16
Cochin	0.72	60.19	66.49	—6.30	114.51
Trivandrum	0.26	17.80	22.06	—4.26	64.5
Ceylon— Colombo	0.60	22.56	14.12	+8.44	84.16
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.					
Masulipatam	..	13.79	12.89	—0.90	41.59
Bellary	..	1.06	4.22	+3.16	20.51
Cuddapah	0.35	12.60	8.6	+3.93	31.25
Madras	0.79	8.04	7.23	+0.81	50.74
Bangalore	0.06	7.51	8.42	—0.91	35.3
Coimbatore	0.02	3.26	3.47	—0.21	22.29
Trichinopoly	..	7.50	3.66	+3.84	33.18
Negapatam	..	3.75	4.29	—0.47	54.98

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 10.

S S Delta, Sudell, Kobe.
S S Peterston, Owen, Java.
S S Dogra, Gibson, Calcutta.
S S Baroda, Sammuel, Busreh.
S S Sturmfels, Moubin, Hamburg
S S Kabinga, Readwin, New York.

DEPARTURE.

Aug. 11.

S S Gorjistan, Riddock, Singapore.

LOADING.

Aug. 10.

Steamer Delta for China.
Steamer Nurjehan for Rangoon.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, AUG. 10.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Rasmak 4987 Aden, 8/8 M M & Co.
2 Khandala 3300 N.F. N.F. M M & Co.
2 Delta 4739 London, 15/8 M M & Co.
6 Ct Calcutta 4899, Karachi 15/8 K. N and Co.
7 Falkenfels 3152, Hamburg 2/8 L. Edwards.
8 Bilderjik, Karachi, 2/8 E D Sassoon Co.
11 Karapara 3722 Durban, 5/8 M M & Co.
12 Castalia 4171, L'pool ,N.F. Graham Trdg. Co.
16 Cl. Macnair 3727, Nagoa 7/8 F F & Co.
16 Colaba 3899 Genoa, N.F. M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Ascot 2786, Rangoon 2/8 S S N Coy.
2 Peterston 2706 N.F. M M & Co.
6 Jehangir 2297 Karachi, 13/8 T M Co.
7 Morocco 3190 Dunkirk 5/8 M M & C.
8 Ozarda, 3038 N.F. N.F. M M & Co.
9 Nagpore 3226 Japan, 4/8 M M & Co.
10 & 11 Risaldar 3092 Cal. N.F. T M Co.
14 Bandra 1877 P. Gulf 5/8 M M & Co.
15 Baroda 1899, P. Gulf 19/8 M M & Co.
16 Jalaputra 3113 NF NF Scindia S N Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Varsova 1957 Busrah 7/8 M M & Co.
B Hamburg Maru 3159 Kobe. 12/8 O Kaisha.
D/E Czarda 3038 Rangoon 4/8 M M & Co.
F Dalgoma 3571 N.F. M. M. & Co
K Varala 1932 N.F., N.F M M & Co.
K Nordmaru 908 N. F. N.F. L Edwards.
P Canara 3889 N F N F M M & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Narkunda due about 7th August, Agent P. & O. S N Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Tana due about 17th August, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Hoogkerk due about 12th August Agat E D Sassoon Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Auckland due about 17th August Agent F F Campbell & Co.

FROM KOBE.

Tamba Maru due about 15th August, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Delta due about 11th August, Agent and O S N Co.

EXPORTS.

10-8-25.

S S Delta for London:—200 bales hemp, D M Doongaji & Co. 20 bales hemp, C Piraj & Co. 25 cwt almonds seed, D Shamjee, 3 bales goat skins, M Essaji 150 cwt condiments, Poonjiaji & Co. 150 tons wheat, The Bombay Co. Ld. 2 bales goat skins, M Nisim; 25 bales cotton C. Jivanlal and Co. 8 bales sheep K Esmail 25 bales Goat skins, K Esmail; 1000 cwt. Lentils E D Sassoon and Co. Ld. 100 cwt old rubber A. Meyer 1980 cwt mussoor, Ralli Bros.

For Gilbralter:—3 bales cotton carpets, U Utamchand.

S S Genova for Genoa:—2001 gingelly seed, Goris Ld. 35 bales silk waste, Goriá Ltd. 3300 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

For Smyrna:—5 bales grey cotton yarn I David and Co. Ld.

S S Colaba for Genoa:—6000 cwt linseed, Louis Dreyfus & Co. 4000 cwt linseed Goriá Ld. 55 bales cotton, A Damodar.

S S Castalio for Liverpool:—200 cwt kapok seed, F F Campbell and Co. Ld.

S S City of Calcutta for Hull: 600 cwt. castorseed, Ralli Bros. 5000 cwt kardiseed, Ralli Bros. 200 cwt cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

For Manchester :—60 cwt gum karaya. J Mulchand & Co. 8 cwt gum Arabic. J. Mulchand & Co.

S S Mororan Maru for Hongkong:—60 cwt jardaloo, Chang Tai.

For Osaka:—300 bales cotton. Amersey and Sons, 400 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ld.

For Yokkaichi:—300 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ld.

For Shanghai:—600 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ld.

For Kobe:—60 bales cottons, G K Kaisha Ld.

S S Hamburg Maru for Kobe:—2 pwt. gum Arabic, N Mulji & Co.

S S Bingo Maru for Osaka:—300 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ld. 400 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co. Ld.

For Kobe:—100 bales cotton, H Rambhagat and Co. 220 bales cotton, C Oomershi and Co. 200 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ld. 300 bales cotton, Ozu Busin & Co. Ld.

IMPORT.

10-8-25.

S S Hamburg Maru from Yokohama. Agents:—O S Kaisha:—

From Tokyo:—10 bales cotton shirting, 183 bales cotton yarn, 25 cases cotton shirting yarn, 25 cases tooth powder, 112 cases rubber toys, 50 cases clocks.

Osaka: 25 cases cotton flannel, 85 cases Brass wire, 404 cases glass bangles, 214 cases glass ware, 27 cases glass beads, 13 cases whistles, 180 porcelain, 170 cases porcelain ware 156 cases Enameled ware, 10 cases sewing thread, 11 cases paper 50 cases cotton shirting, 202 bales cotton shirting, 210 bales cotton sheeting, 60 bales cotton drill, 20 cases cotton under shirts, 18 cases celluloid goods, 132 cases cotton yarn, 458 bales cotton yarn, 60 packages E'ware, 28 cases silk yarn, 200 casks Red lead,

From Nagoya:—50 cases glass ware, 224 cases porcelain, 70 bales grey shirting, 10 cases porcelain ware 10 cases cotton drill.

From Kobe—30 bags sulphur, 39 cases Toya, 65 cases Enamelled ware 119 cases cotton hosiery, 311 cases glass ware, 25 cases rubber goods, 200 cases empty match 31 cases porcelain ware, 16 cases Tin ware, 60 cases refined camphor, 45 cases cotton hosiery shirts, 17 cases cotton goods, 75 cases safety matches 12 cases wine, 49 cases cotton flannel, 55 cases celluloid bangles, 20 cases Amorces, 19 cases cotton hosiery socks 20 bales mats, 335 bales cotton sheeting, 183 bales cotton yarn, 103 bales cotton drill, 75 bales cotton shirting, 45 cases cotton shirting, 20 packages red manganese, 200 pieces lumber 200 pieces aspere logs, 42 packages woollen ware, 18 cases woolen ware, 22 cases shoe laces.

From Yokohama:—50 cases wire 5 cases silk yarn.

From Yokkaichi:—10 cases E'ware.

From Vancouver:—2020 pieces lumber.

From Moji:—61 cases brass circles.

From Singapore—282 bags betel nuts, 125 bags sago flour, 51 bag asnniseed, 500 pieces white serish planks, 80 bundles sandal wod, 31 packages ratttans, 989 bundles rattans.

From Penang:—10 bundles rattans, 471 slabs Tin.

From Colombo:—10 bales cotton piece goods, 10 0bags tea, 43 H/chest tea.

S S Dalgoma from Rangoon. Agents M M and Co.

From Colombo:—103 cases canned fruits 80 cases canned goods 74 cases canned vegetable, 90 cases dripping, 46 cases apricots, 50 cases preserved, meats, 12 cases fruits, 213 cases olives and as sasages, 32 h/chest tea, 16 chest tea, 64 casks tallow 20 nona empty gas cylinders, 15 cases sardines 56 packages matress fibre 25 bales matress lzre, 17 rolls papers, 10 bales rubber belt.

From Calicut:—340 bags copra, 7526 bags cocoanuts, 111 jottas cocoanuts , 40 jottas cotton yarn, 1892 bales cotton, 85 bags ginger 201 baskets ginger, 180 jottas coir yarn, 143 jottas coir rope, 114 cases Tea, 16 H/chest tea.

From Alleppy:—50 bags ginger 155 bags copra

From Rangon:—13410 bundles tea scantling, 42301 pieces tea scantling, 59 pieces tea posts, 740 pieces tea squares. 115 pieces tea planks, 12 bundles tea planks.

From Tuticorin—100 bundles mats, 159 bundles empty gunnies, 25 bales senna leaves. 13 bales cotton waste.

From Badagara:—1879 bags cocoanuts, 61 bags copra.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).

Bombay, Aug. 10.

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi:—	
Textile	0 15 9
Century	0 15 0
E. D. Sassoon	0 14 6
Elphinstone	0 14 0
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 in.:—	
Standard per lb.	1 4 3
Century per lb.	1 3 9
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 4 6
Textile per lb.	1 4 6
Phoenix per lb.	1 4 6
Pearl per lb.	1 4 3
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1 2 0
Swan per lb.	1 3 9
Finlay per lb.	1 3 9
Jaxob (Four Minar) per lb.	1 4 6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203:	
Rachael per lb.	1 5 0
Pearl per lb.	1 4 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 4 0
Long Cloth x Quality:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 4 0
Kohinoor per lb.	1 4 3
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 3 9
Long Cloth Satin Calender 34/40:—	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 4 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 3 6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 3 0
David per lb.	1 2 6
Tata per lb.	1 2 3
Edward Mohar per lb.	1 2 6
Sundari Brand per lb.	1 2 0
Westen Mill per lb.	1 3 6
Dhooties 7, 8, 9 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 6 0
Jacob E D per lb.	1 4 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 4 9
Dhooties 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 5 3
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 5 0
Check Grey Drill:—	
Standard per poece	5 6 0
Phoenix per piece	5 6 0
Swan Finlay per piece	5 6 0
Pearl Pabaney 25 per piece	5 6 0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece	5 8 0
Bleached Check:—	
Kasturchand per piece	6 12 0
Bombay United per piece	6 4 0
Black Check:—	
Textile per piece	5 12 0
K. D. Racheal per piece	5 12 0
Gabrun No. 5124:—	
Pearl Pabaney	9 11 0
Hindustan	9 12 0
Salita:—	
Century	1 3 6
Textile	1 3 6
Spring (Merchant)	1 7 6

PASSING SHOW IN COTTON MARKET.

Mr. Theo. H. Price writes as follows "Commerce and Finance" New York, July 8:—

The statistical mountain that the Department of Agriculture has created laboured and on last Thursday it brought forth report which included estimates of the cotton acreage, the condition and the presently indicated yield. The area planted was estimated at 46,448,000 acres, the condition at 75.9 per cent. and the presently indicated yield at 14,339,000 bales of lint cotton.

It is admitted that these figures are all guesses. None of them can possibly be regarded as stating as ascertained fact. They are, moreover, seriously ae variance with the opinion of at least four concerns whose experience and opportunities for obtaining reliable information entitle their views to the highest consideration.

But the effect of the government report was nevertheless to cause a decline of about a cent a pound in the value of next season's cotton crop. This declined, figured on the official estimate means a loss of dol. 71,694,000 to the South".

It is to be hoped that this statement will bring Congress to see the folly of these crop estimates and order them discontinued.

If on the first day of July it were humanly possible to say what the crop would be in the autumn there might be some justification for such long distance predictions. But as it is they are worse than useless for they encourage gambling by the commercial gamblers and subject one of the world's most important industries to enormous risks and heavy losses.

Of the report itself it is impossible to speak seriously. One might as well try to write a treatise upon the economics of roulette. Nobody knows what the next estimate will be nor does it much matter except as it affects the imagination of the ignorant and so gives opportunity to the predacious.

It is generally admitted that the world will need at least, 15,000,000 bales of American cotton next season. Therefore a crop equal to the government's most recent guess should have no terrors for those who have produced it. Moreover, the dry goods market has recently shown a distinct improvement. Whether this improvement will be checked by the decline in futures remains to be seen. If not it is likely that the market will recover its poise and buoyancy as soon as the government's guess is forgotten, as it deserves to be.

There is an old story of an imaginary mongoose that was trained to kill the imaginary snakes seen by those who had delirium tremens. In its present mood the cotton market is badly in need of some such remedy and it is to be hoped that Congress may provide it by including crop reports within the things inhabited by the Volstead Act.

COPPER.

Bombay, August 10.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	¾	62 8 0
Copper, German	1	62 8 0
Copper, German	1¼	62 8 0
Copper, American	1½	62 8 0
Copper, American	1¾	62 8 0
Copper, American	2	62 8 0
Japanese. Copper Bars		62 0 0
Panchteka joint		28 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Klai		67 0 0
Lead, country		27 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal ¾ to 1		54 8 0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		54 8 0
German Copper 1¼ to 1¾ to 2		62 8 0
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1¼		62 8 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, Aug. 10.

		Per lb. Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14½	0 12 3
Kilachand	No. 20½	0 13 3
Currimbhai	No. 12½	0 11 9
Elphinstone	No. 12½	0 11 6
David	No. 10½	0 11 0
Shapurji	No. 10½	0 10 9
Trikamdas	No. 12½	0 11 0
Sattara	No. 12½	0 12 0
Shapurji	No. 6½	0 9 9
Light-house	No. 6½	0 9 6
Japan	No 40-1	1 3 9
Japan	No. 42-2	1 5 6
Japan	No. 20	0 15 0
Japan	No. 32	1 1 9

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Works wonder in the earthly pleasure
MARAD MITRA LAPE
will make you a man in one day
1 Bottle Rs. 10
½ Bottle Rs. 5
MARAD MITRA YAKUTI
Renews all your lost vigour and enables you to enjoy the pleasure with increased delights. Try once.
1 Bottle Rs. 10
½ Bottle Rs. 5
NADI VAIDYA
NARBHERAM SHAMJI.
KALBADEVI, BOMBAY. 2.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Aug. 10.

After the recent advance Reuter reported yesterday 16 to 9 points lower in New York futures. Liverpool was reported 9 points lower. The market eased on local selling selling.

The Agricultural Bureau Report published in New York on the 8th inst and received her yesterday shows the conditions of the crop as on the 1st inst. 65.6 per cent as compared with 70.4 per cent. last report, and 67.4 per cent. same period last year. The Report indicates a yield of 13,566.000 bales as compared with 13.588.000 bales previous report. The quantity of bales ginned upto 31st July is 159,000 bales against 21.924 bales same period last year.

The publication of the Bureau Report has not had any marked effect on the price movements, as the appreciation in values some time back had discounted to a very large extent the effect of the figure. The condition figure of 65.6 per cent. is only superficially bullish whilst the estimated yield of 13.566,000 bales shows a slight reduction of 22,000 bales over the last report. The ginning figure of 159.000 bales is a record one, Moreover, since date of the compilation of the report viz. 1st August, the weather, both in Texas and Oklahoma, has been exceptionally good and this may have improved the crop. There is no doubt that the Government pronouncement is a very consoling document to the trade generally, and unless something untoward occurs, points to a definitely good yield this coming season, say more than 14 million bales, but at the same time, whilst we are only believers in this, it must not be forgotton that we have still to pass through several critical weeks in which a certain amount of anxiety and apprehension may be aroused.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 8th inst. as under:—

"Agricultural Bureau Report 65.6 per cent indicates a crop of 13.566,000 bales. Ginner upto 31st July 159,000 bales. Crop improvement substantial last week. Favour sales on good rallies."

Although a small decline was reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened steady at Rs. 462 i.e. Rs. 2½ higher than Saturday's closing rate for Broach July/August, and after fluctuating with a narrow range closed at the same rate. Exporters were moderate sellers, whilst one Japanese firm was a buyer. Whilst Broach April/May opened at Rs. 427½ and advancing to Rs. 428 on Commission Houses buying closed at Rs. 427½. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 427½ and declining to Rs. 426½ on Bazar operators selling closed at Rs. 427.

Fine Oomra January opened at Rs. 411 and closed steady at Rs. 412½. Exporters were moderate buyers. F. G. Bengal January was nominally quoted Rs. 365½.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet on Saturday with moderate demand.

To-day only 100 bales. Broach were tendered, the total tenders upto date beings 600 bales only.

COTTON.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 10, 6-30 p.m.

Fully Good Broach April/May	427
Fully Good Boroach July/Aug.	462½
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan	365
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	411½

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, August 10.

Description.	Superfine.	Fine.	F.Good.	Good.
M.G. Kadi/Viramgaon	468	458	448	438
M. G. Dhollera	463	453	443	433
M G. Punjab/American	508	498	488	478
M G Broach	488	478	468	458
M. G. Southerns			443	433
			F. G	Fair 423

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Aug. 10.

Fully Good Broach April/May	427
Fully Good Broach July/Aug.	462
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	365
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	412

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 10.

The folowing are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 8th August 1925:—

Cotton	2877	Bales.
Wheat	7324	Cwts.
Linseed	759	Cwts.
Rape, etc.,	763	,,
Fingellyseed	1000	,,
Poppyseed	581	,,
Groundnuts	651	,,
Castorseed	4056	,,
Rice	1849	,,
Myrabollams	96	,,
Cottonseed	4323	,,
Mowrasced	Nil.	
Gram	2010	,,
Juwar	437	,,
Masur	Nil.	
Barley	Nil.	
Bajri	731	,,
Coal	183	Tons.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

BOMBAY, Aug 10.

New York Market 8th August.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
24.04	Oct.		23.88	—16
23.74	Jan.		23.60	—14
23.03	Mar.		23.88	—15
24.34	May.		24.25	—09

New York Spot on 7th Aug. 24.55 plus 05; New Orleans 23.95 plus 05.

New York Spot on 8th Aug. 24.35—20; New Orleans 23.80—15.

Telegraphic maret advices:—October highest 24.07 (11.26 a.m.) lowest 23.88 (at the close), range .19 points.

Agricultural Bureau Report: Condition as on 1st August 1925, 65.6 per cent. indicated yield 13,566,000 bales.

(Compared with previous report of 70.4 per cent.; and 67.4 per cent. same period last year).

Ginners: Ginned to 31st July 1925, 159.000 bales. (Compared with 21,924 bales same period last year).

Cabled 6.50 p.m. from Liverpool: Agricultured Bureau report superficially very bullish. Likely to be totally discredited Would not advise following advance occasioned by Report for time being.

Liverpool Market 8th August:—

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
12.75	Oct.	12.8+06		12.66	—0
12.68	Jan.	12.75+07		12.59	—0
12.73	Mar.			12.64	—0
12.78	May			12.69	—0
Egyptian.					
23.85	Nov.			23.75	—1
22.75	Jan.			22.65	—1

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) Cabled 10.20 a.m.: Slightly warmer Light rains Abilene (Texas) dist, and New Orleans.

(2) Cabled 12.20 p.m.: Quiet market. Considerable trade fixing call sales followed by local selling before Agricultural Bureau Report

P. CHRYSTAL & CO.

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay, August 10

(Bombay Quotations at 2-30 p. m.)

Description.	Ready	1925 J/Aug.	1926 A/May
1924-1925 Crop			
Broach M.G.F.G.	—470/80	462 D/Jan	428
Oomra M.G. Fine	—425/35	412	
Bengal M. G. Fine	—400/405		
,, M. G. F. G.	—385/88	366	
Khandesh Black leaf	—385/405		
Khandwa-Sanavad	—395/410		
Jalna/Aurrangabad.	—385/405		
Harda	—390/440		
Ujjain	—380/430		
Parbhani Purna.	—400/30		
Nander.	—400/35		
Wardha/Warora.*	—445/50		
Nagpur Katol	—450/55		
Adoni	—425/35		
Sindh/American	—490/505		
Sangli Miraj*	—430/40		
Bagalkot	—425/40		
Coompta*	—455/65		
Tirupur	—485/500		
Kadi Vramgam M.G.F.G.	—440/50		
Dhollera M.G.F.G.	—440/45		

* No demand.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales		1925-26	1924-25
Receipts to date 8-8-25	—	46000	42000
,, Yesterday do	—	4000	5000
Exports to date do	—	45000	53000
Stock at Ports 7-8-25	—	191000	214000
,, Interior Towns. do	—	145000	173000
,, Liverpool do	—	628000	414000
Visible Supply 8-8-25	—	1047000	838000
Quantity in Sight do		76000	75000

Receipts at Bombay.

Yesterday.	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
2877	3579200	3268184	3602190

Exports by rail from 1st Sept. to 6th August

1924-25	1923-24
15504	21222

Total Stock in Bombay on 6-8-25 5,76,673 B/s. last year—6,21,82a B/s.

Total Shipments from 1st, Sept. to 6th August

	1924-1925	1923-1924	1922-1923
Europe —	683332	1085643	819600
China —	340240	240756	374752
Japan —	1620657	1264611	1689091
Coast-Ports —	32057	52066	50585
Total —	2681186	2643076	2934028
Afloat in harbour			
Europe —	2176	759	1164
China Japan & Coast ports —	25825	16625	5861

Silver	Gold	Govt Paper.
72-0-0	21-4-6	69-10-0

Remarks:—12-45 p.m. On Saturday New York closed 16 to 9 and Liverpool 9 down.

After the home markets were closed the Agricultural Bureau Condition Figure upto 1st of August was published, the figure being 65.6 indicating a crop of 13,566,000 bales. The first Ginners' Report was also issued showing the total bales ginned upto 1st of August as 1,59,000. The latter figure compares with 30.000 bales for last year. Since the 1st of August weather conditions in the Western belt have shown a great improvement. With the better weather and early heavy movement of the crop we do not think that present prices will be maintained.

The local market opened with Broach at Rs. 427½ and is still the same, Oomras being quoted at Rs. 412.

On Saturday the demand for ready cotton was only moderate.

Sampin this morning is reported 341,90, for August, 332.60 for November, and 328.30 for February.

Marwadi Bazaar Mon. 3-30 p.m. Market:—Steady.

Broach July/August. Rs. 462. A/May 1926 Rs. 427¾ Oomra D/January Rs. 412½ Bengal D/January Rs 366.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 10.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

August	12.97	+09
October	12.78	+.12
January	12.72	+.13
March	12.76	+.12

EGYPTIANS.

November	23.90	+.15
January	22.85	+.20

Taking of the World's Spinners of American Cotton 169.000 Bales.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 8.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 3,000 Bales.

Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp 100 Bales.

Total Day's Sales of East Indian 250 Bales.

Mid. Americans Spot.—Universal standard fair demand.

Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 32.00

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Aug. 8.

Total in Sight 90,000 Bales.
Egyptian Visivle Supply 99,000 Bales.
East Indian Visible Supply 182,000 Bales.
American Visible Supply 10.47,000 Bales
Other Visible Supply 357,000 Bales.
Total Sales 19,000 Bales.
East Indian Sales 100 Baes.
East Indian Stock 33,000 Bales.
East Indian Forwarded 4,400 Bales.
East Indian Import of the week 2,000 Bales.
East Indian Speculation 400 Bales.
American Afloat 18,000 Bales.
East Indian Afloat 76,000 Bales.
Total Afloat 146,000 Bales.

COTTON.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 8.

Scinde, Good	9.55
Scinde, Fully Good	9.95
Scinde, Fine	10.35
Bengal, Good	9.65
Bengal, Fully Good	10.05
Bengal, Fine	10.45
Oomra, Good	10.35
Oomra, Fully Good	10.75
Oomra, Fine	11.15
Broach, Good	11.10
Broach, Fully Good	11.50
Broach, Fine	11.90

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 8.

Cotton Delivery Liverpool.	Mid. Uplands	G. O. C.
August	12.86	—.09
September	13.75	—.09
October	12.66	—.09
November	12.57	—.09
December	12.59	—.09
January	12.59	—.09
February	12.59	—.09
March	12.64	—.09
April	12.64	—.09
May	12.69	—.09
June	12.66	—.09
July	12.66	—.09
August	12.61	—.09

Tone.—Easy.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 8.

August	27.70	—.10
September	25.85	—.10
October	25.50	unchg.
November	23.75	—.10
December	23.25	—.10
January	22.65	—.10
February	22.60	—.10
March	22.40	—.10
April	22.85	—.10
May	22.30	—.10
June	22.25	—.10
July	22.20	—.10

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 8.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 4,000

Futures at New York:—

October	23.88	—.16
January	23.60	—.14
March	23.88	—.15
May	24.25	—.09
Spot Cotton at New York	24.35	—.20
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	23.80	—.15

Futures at New Orleans:—

October	23.30	—.15
January	23.60	—.06

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 20 3/8
Demand Bills 4.85.37
Silver.—Foreign mined 69 5/8

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET INFORMATION.

We have received to-day the following cable from our Friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., of New York:—

"Crop improvement substantial last week; favour sales good rally."

Our other Newyork friends cable as under: "Effect of Bureau report passing off; 12,500,000."

Another New York friends cable: "Government report generally disbelieved, our opinion crop easily fourteen and a half million bales; expect early heavy movement and lower market after possible bulge Monday."

METALS.

London, Aug. 8.

	£
English best Selected Copper	64 3/4
Standard Copper G.M.B.	62 7/8
Copper Braziers	80 1/2
Yellow Metal	68 1/4

(Not per ton).

Hard Spelter	31 3/4
Corrugated Sheets	10 1/8

London, Aug. 8.

Tin Block £264.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Aug. 8.

Cardiff to Bombay 15 to 15/6.

BARLEY.

London, Aug. 8.

Karachi Barley Aug/Sep. sellers 41/6.
Wheat afloat to United Kingdom 1,745,000

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Bombay, Aug. 10, 1925, 6-30 p.m.

	Ready.	Bazaar Rs. a. p.	Rail Terms. Rs. a. p.	Delivery.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	55	0 0	8 6	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	55	0 0	8 7	0
Wheat, Karachi Bengal	57	0 0	8 10	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11	4 0	11 14	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11	2 0	11 12	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12	7 0	13 3	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12	12 0	13 6	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12	8 0	13 2	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	72	0 0	15 0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25			14 8	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50			14 4	0
Teelseed, Black			12 14	0
Poppyseed, White			13 14	0
Grounds	71	0 0	14 6	0
Mowraseed			10 3	0
Barley	40	0 0	6 4	0
Castorseed	61	0 0	12 7	0
Jira	12	0 0		
F orward.	Rs.	a. p.		
Wheat, May	7	15 0		
Wheat, Sept.	8	6 6		
Linseed, May	13	4 0		
Linseed, Sept.	13	8 9		

WHEAT.

London, Aug. 8.

Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Aug/Sep sellers 60.

Rozario Santa Fe—63½ lbs. Aug/Sep sellers 61/6.

Tone:—Firm dearer.

Australian July/Aug. sellers 58/6

Choice White Karachi Aug/Sep nominal 59/6

59/6

Cargoes paid South Australian Wheat June 59/6.

Choice White Karachi Aug 59/.

RUBBER.

London, Aug. 8.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Sep/Oct. sellers 46/.

Tone:—Easier.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot Aug. value £42.

Tone:—Flat lower.

Ribbed Smoked Sheets Aug paid sellers £42.

SEEDS.

London, Aug. 8.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata).—

Aug/Sep. sellers £20 5/8.

Jan/Feb. sellers £19 5/8.

Cottonseed Bombay Aug/Sep sellers 10. Firm rather harder to buy.

Castorseed Bombay Aug/Sep sellers £22. 1/2.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Unsual Bold per ton Aug/Sep quoted £21 1/2.

Rapeseed Toria per ton Aug/Sep sellers £22.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat per ton Aug/Sep. sellers £23 5/8.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore per ton Aug/Sep nominal £20 7/8.

Yellow Cawnpore Aug/Sep nominal £23 1/8.

Linseed Bombay Aug/Sep sellers £23 1/4

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Aug. 8.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug/Sep sellers 15/6.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct/Dec sellers 15/9.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan/Mar. sellers 16.

Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Jan/Mar sellers 16/2½.

Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Jan/Mar sellers 16/3½.

LINSEED.

London, Aug. 8.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Aug/Sep. sellers £22 1/2.

Linseed Tone:—Firm and dearer. Buyers scarce.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net Aug. sellers 43/3.

Raw Linseed Buyers, etc. Sep/Oct. paid 42/1½.

Linseed afloat 43000 tons.

Business was done to-day in Wheat Cargo Choice White Karach at 59 Aug.

In Wheat Cargo Rosario Santa Fe 62½ lbs. 60 3/4 July.

In Wheat Cargo Australian 59½. June.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.
Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Aug. 10.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	¼	56	8	0
Brass, English	1	56	8	0
Brass, English	1¼	56	8	0
Brass, English	1½	56	8	0
Brass, English	1¾	56	8	0
Brass, English	2	56	8	0

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 10.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 3/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/8
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 11/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 5/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 745
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 810.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 795.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 112½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 108½
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156½.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 212½.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157¼.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 273½.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 3/4.
London—Paris Frcs 103.75.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.00
London—Brussels Frcs. 107.00.
London—Rome Liras 136.00
London—Berlin Marks 20.40.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady and dull market.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Aug. 10.

Bank Telegraphic 1/6 3/32.
Bank Demand 1/6 1/8.
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s 1/6 3/8.
Fcs. Demand 757.
American Dollars 274.
Hongkong Dolars 156½
Shanghai 212.
Japan 112 3/4
Singapore 157½
Tone.—Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Aug. 8.

Stockholm	18.07
Christiania	26.48
Amsterdam	12.09
Switzerland	25.01
Belgium	107.43
Athens	312.50

London, Aug. 8.

Exchange on London	
in Paris	103.90
in Germany	20.40½
in Italy	133.72

New York, Aug. 8.

Demand Bills 4.85.37.

DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Aug 10

3 months London discounts 4 p.m.
6 months London discounts 4-1/4 p. c.
Bank of England rate 4½ per cent.
Imperial Bank of India rate 4 per cent.

London, Aug. 8.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 1/4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 1/8.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/8
Rentes 5 per cent 15 1/2.

MONEY.

Call 1½ per cent.
1 month 1½ per cent.
3 months 1½ per cent.
6 months 3 per cent.

Tone of Money market.—Easy.

BULLION.

Bombay, Aug 10.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 13/8/3.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13/7/6.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/5/6
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/4/6.
Bar god 2nd settlement Rs. 21/4/3.
Bar silver ready Rs. 72/5.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 72/5.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 72/4

London, Aug. 8.

Bar gold ready s. 84-11½d.
Silver ready d. 32-0
Silver forward d 32-1.

TONE OF SILVER—
Very little business doing. Market quiet and steady and has a more steady appearance.

GOLD.

Bombay, Aug. 10.

Ready:—21-5-6.
Vaida Sravan: Opening 21-5-3. At 6 p.m. 21-5-3.
Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 21-4-9. At 6 p.m. 21-4-9.
Vaida Asho:—Opening 21-4-6. At 6 p.m. 21-4-6.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 0-2-0
Vaida Asho:—Opening 2-9-0.
Tone of market:—Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Aug. 10.

Ready:—72-5.
Vaida Sravan:—Opening 72-3. Highest 72-4. At 6 p.m 72-4.
Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 72-2. Highest 72-3. At 6 p.m. 72-3.
Vaida Asho:—Opening 72-1. Highest 72-2. At 6 p.m. 72-2
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Bhadrwa:—Opening 0-10-0.
Vaida Asho:—Opening 1.
Tone of market:—Steady.

SHARES.

London, Aug. 8.

Hongkong Bank	£138 1/2
Chartered Bank	£ 20
National Bank	£ 46 1/2
P. O. Bank	£ 10
Eastern Bank	£ 6 1/8

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

A NORDEN & CO.'S REPORT.

New York, July 9.

COTTON:—Although no definite conclusions regarding the size of a cotton crop can be arrived at early in July, the resources and experience of the Department of Agriculture entitled their report, issued last Thursday, to most carfeul consideration. Acoording to the Department the condition of the growing crop on June 25th was 75.9 per cent. of normal, the area of cotton in cultivation is 46,448,000 acres, an increase of 3,807,000 or 8.9 per cent. compared with the revised estimate of acreage in cultivation a year ago, and the total production may approximate 14,339,000 bales.

Notwithstanding the need for general rains in parts of Texas and Oklahoma, it is difficult, in view of the Government Report, to account for the concentrated speculative buying of the past few days. The situation in Central and South Central Texas is undoubtedly serious, but the Government indicating a yield in that State of about 600,000 bales less than last year despite an estimated increase in acreage of 3 per cent., and with insect damage generally slight, a considerable adjustment on account of drought conditions has evidently been made. Trade buying at lower levels has resulted in a scarcity of contracts but the anxiety shown by some manufacturers is not shared by cotton good traders who, in renewed anticipation of lower prices, are averse to making forward commitments. Mill consumption continues to decrease and advices from Lancashire are not encouraging Hedge selling will not become a market factor for some time but in view of present favourable crop conditions in the greater part of the belt and of the weakened technical position of the market, we look for lower prices.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Aug 10.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 69/7
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 87
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/3
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 100/1
5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1925 Rs. 103/5
5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/13
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 101/12
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102/10
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 104/10
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 105
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105/11
6 1/2 per cent. B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 109/7
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/8.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 76
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 76
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 100/4
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100/8

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

STOCKS ETC.

London, Aug. 8.

	£
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	89 3/8
Victory Bonds 4 percent	92 1/8
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47	101
Conversion Loan	77 5/16
Indian Loan 5½ per cent	101 1/2
Indian Loan 7 per cent	105 1/2
Consols 2½ per cent	56 1/2
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent	51
Indian Stock 3½ per cent. (Sterling Loan	67 5/8
Government Securities 3 per cent	58 5/8

London, Aug. 8.

Warsaw 2600
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs 10390
Rentes 3 per cent 47 3/4.
Bar Silver (Spot) 32.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 32 1/16.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.
Interest day to day loans 3 1/4.
Interest 7 days market loans 3 1/2.
Discount. Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 per cent since 6/8/25.

LAHORE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The Punjab Stock Exchange, Lahore opened for business on Friday the 7th August, 1925, in the Bharat Buildings, Lahore at 4-30 p.m.

Insurance.—The shares of the Bharat Insurance Co: were in demand, but there were no sellers.

The following shares were mentioned:—Ganesh Flour Mills Co. Ltd., Delhi; the Wah Stone and Lime Quarry Ltd., Wah Attock, the Punjab Co-operative Bank, Ltd.; Co-operative Central Bank Ltd.; the Electric Power Co., Ltd., Rawalpindi; the Punjab Portland Cement Co. Ltd.; the Tata Construction, Co., Ltd.; the E. D. Sasson, United Mills Co., Ltd.; the Delhi Cloth Mills Ltd.; the Simla Banking and Industerial Co., Ltd.; the Tata Iron and Steel Works Ltd.; the Tata Hydro Electric Works Ltd.; Northern India Tea and Finance Ltd., Calcutta and Irewaty Petrolium Oil Syndicate Ltd.; Rangoon.

Names of Reorganized Brokers:—L. Ishar Das Piarelal Bhargava. Railway Road, Lahore, Mr. Baij Nath Chopra, M.A., Ram Gali, Lahore; L. Shiv Ram Batta, Mercantile Stree, Lahore and L. Rughunandan Lal, Kanhya Lal Buildings, Gowalmandi, Lahore.

POONA RACING SEASON.

SUMMER MEETING:—THIRD DAY.

HANDICAP.

WEDNESDAY, 12TH AUGUST, 1925.

THE PATIALA PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,250, second, Rs. 750, third Rs. 350. A Handicap for Country-Breds.

Jovial 11-10, Steel Blue 11-8, Polycles 9-8, Shirtaj 9-6, Mystery 8-13, Zara 8-11, Bhopal Hope 8-5, Kamala 8-1, May B. 7-12, Miss Melton 7-10, Esme 7-9, Medina 7-9, Moriya 7-5, Lilac 7-5, Panhiala 7-5, Prince Arthur 7-5, Gift of Song 7-5, Shivaprasad 7-5, Parvati 7-5, Shewanti 7-5, Shivratri 7-5, Colite Lady 7-3, Apple Blossom 7-0, Come On 7-0.

THE GHORPURI PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,000, second Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Class.

Hazim 9-0, Mamnoon 8-13, Dilawar 8-12, Hamir 8-9, Mozan 8-9, Commander 8-6, Arthur 8-6, Sannayet 8-5, Dirrah 8-4, Mahir 8-3, Security 8-3, Mashur 8-3, Cossack 8-2, Guinea 8-2, Silver Cloud 8-1, Ramban 7-12, Kitchener 7-12, Kadir Hajaz 7-11, Mahmood 7-10, Wadi 7-9, Maxim 7-8, Rex 7-8, Sinnan 7-8, Elser 7-5, Blue Beard 7-4.

THE MONSOON PLATE. DIV. I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000, second Rs. 1,000 third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Class.

Charlie's Smile 9-12, Demi-Volt 9-12, Grand Excel 9-5, Jovial 8-12, Penetrate 8-12, Steel Blue 8-10, Divide 8-9, Dugald Dalgetty 8-7, Lomo 8-6, Aspasia 8-3, Etheldene 8-0, Lowborn 7-13, Rock Rose 7-11, Fire Star 7-11, Speedy Marquis 7-10, Desert Gold 7-10, Dayspring 7-9, Merry Gift 7-9, Lady Theo 7-8, Tycho 7-8, Cronan 7-6, Blackwater 7-3.

THE BASRA PLATE. Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 4,500 second Rs. 1,500, third Rs. 750. A Handicap for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Classes.

Tarick 10-4, Rose Hill 9-8, Karikata 9-6, Vaziralmulk 9-6, Mayiah 9-5, Tipperary 9-3, Faithful 9-0, Cessation 8-13, Hazal 8-7, Trade Mark 8-6, Rarity 8-6, Silver Thrush 8-5, Joyous 8-4, Peach Bitter 8-3, Jodi 8-1, Safety 8-1, Alder 8-0, Sun Spray 7-11, Hazim 7-11, Mamnoon 7-10, Dilawar 7-9, Shahzada 7-6, Governor 7-3, Sicab 7-1, Dirrah 7-1, Kitchener 6-9, Luxmiprasad 6-9.

THE BRISBANE PLATE. Div I.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 5,000, second Rs. 1,500, third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Class.

Light Jester 9-6, Whispering 9-0, Free and Easy 8-12, Chummy 8-11, Star Water 8-8, The Bow 8-6, Stone Marten 8-4, Starboard 8-4, Wedding Day 8-0, Bunworry 7-12, Carlon Pierre 7-11, Belle Syme 7-8, Four Square 7-3.

THE REAY PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner Rs. 6,000, second Rs. 1,750, third Rs. 1,250. A Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Class.

Audlem 9-6, Ox Trot 9-6, Rahalto 9-2, Katerfelto 9-1, Rock Tint 8-10, Unitoi 8-9, Kent Eaglet 8-6, Aldergrove 8-5, School Boy 8-5, Floreal 8-4, Jansan 8-3, Marmion 8-2, Lord Aldborough 8-2, Reciprocity 8-0, Pom Pom 7-13, Crab Apple 7-13, Entalled 7-12, Trail 7-11, Love Glass 7-5, Wait for Me 7-2.

THE BRISBANE PLATE. Div II.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 5,000, second Rs. 1,500, third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Class.

Very Little 9-6, Joy Girl 9-0, Whit Week 8-11, Foreman 8-10, Bright Bird II 8-8, Resemblance 8-7, Courier 8-5, Bouillotte 8-0, Belvedere 7-12, The Fliver 7-11, Cailis 7-8, Talat Bey 7-5, Lucky Lad 7-2.

THE MONSOON PLATE, Div. II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000, second Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Class.

Stormont 9-7, Surdus 9-6, Erinite 9-5, Pandomarten 9-5, Be Careful 8-13, Motu Proprio 8-11, Pomme Anna 8-9, Mist 8-6, Cookie 8-6, Lady Rita 8-5, Some Scribe 8-3, Musk Rat 8-1, Le Gamin 7-13, Island Lord 7-11, Pin Money 7-10, Toss Up 7-10, Barbury 7-8, Flutter Fly 7-7, Scotch Jewel 7-7, Ulster Lad 7-6, Allensmore I 7-3.

HORSES LEFT IN.

WEDNESDAY, 12TH AUGUST, 1925.

1st Race Starts at 3-0 p.m. (S.T.)

THE PATIALA PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

(Handicap Country Bred).

Winner Rs. 2,250, second Rs. 750, third Rs. 350.

Shirtaj 9-6, Mystery 8-13, Zara 8-11, Kamala 8-1, May B. 7-12, Miss Melton 7-10, Medina 7-9, Lilac 7-5, Panhala 7-5, Prince Arthur 7-5, Gift of Song 7-5, Shivprasad 7-5, Shewanti 7-5, Shivaratri 7-5, Polite Lady 7-3, Apple Blossom 7-0, Come On 7-0.

2nd Race at 3-30 p.m.

THE GHORPURI PLATE.—Distance 1 mile. (Handicap Arabs II Class)

Hazim 9-0, Mamnoon 8-31, Dilawar 8-12, Hamir 8-9, Mozan 8-9, Arthur 8-6, Sannayet 8-5, Dirrah 8-4, Mashur 8-3, Cossack 8-2, Guinea 8-2, Rambau 7-12, Kitchener 7-12 Kadir Hajaz 7-11, Mahmood 7-10, Wadi 7-9, Maxim 7-8, Rex 7-8, Sinnan 7-8, Elser 7-5.

3rd Race at 4-0 p.m.

THE MOOSOON PLATE, Div. I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

(Handicap Horses III Class).

Winner Rs. 3,000, second Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 500.

Charlie's Smile 9-12, Demi-Volt 9-12, Grand Excel 9-5, Jovial 8-12, Penetrate 8-12, Divide 8-9, Dugald Dalgetty 8-7, Lomo 8-6, Aspasia 8-3, Etheldene 8-0, Lowborn 7-13, Rock Rose 7-11, Fire Star 7-11, Desert Gold 7-10, Dayspring 7-9, Merry Gift 7-9, Lady Theo 7-8, Tycho 7-8, Cronan 7-6, Blackwater 7-3.

4th Race at 4-30 p.m.

THE BASRA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

(Handicap for Arabs I & II Class).

Winner Rs. 4,500, second Rs. 1,500, third Rs. 750.

Rose Hill 9-8, Vazirulmulk 9-6, Mayiah 9-5, Tipperary 9-0, Cessation 8-13, Trade Mark 8-6, Silver Thrush 8-5, Peach Bitter 8-3, Jodi 8-1, Safety 8-1, Shahzada 7-6, Governor 7-3, Sicab 7-1, Laxmiprasad 6-9

5th Race at 5-0 p.m.

THE BRISBANE PLATE Div. I.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

(Handicap Horses II Class).

Winner Rs. 5,000, second Rs. 1,500, third Rs. 1,000.

Light Jester 9-6, Whispering 9-0, Free and Easy 8-12, Chummy 8-11, Starwater 8-8, Stone Marten 8-4, Starboard 8-4, Wedding Day 8-0, Bunworry 7-12, Canton Prive 7-11, Belle Syme 7-8.

6th Race at 5-30 p.m.

THE REAY PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles (Handicap Horses II Class)

Winner Rs. 6,000, second Rs. 1,750, third Rs. 1,250.

Rahalto 9-2, Katerfelto 9-1, Rock Tint 8-10, Unitoi 8-9, Kent Eaglet 8-6, Aldergrove 8-5, School Boy 8-5, Floreal 8-4, Jansans 8-3, Marmion 8-2, Lord Aldborough 8-2, Crab Apple 7-13, Entalled 7-12, Trail 7-11, Love Glass 7-5, Wait for Me 7-2.

7th Race at 6-0 p.m.

THE BRISBANE PLATE, Div. II.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

(Handicap Horses II Class)

Winner Rs. 5,000, second Rs. 1,500, third Rs. 1,000

Very Little 9-6, Joy Girl 9-0, Whit Week 8-11, Foreman 8-10, Bright Bird II 8-8, Resemblance 8-7, Courier 8-5, Bouillotte 8-0., Belvedere 7-12, Cailis 7-8, Talaat Bey 7-5, Luck Lad 7-2.

8th Race at 6-30 p.m.

THE MONSOON PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

(Handicap Horses III Class).

Winner Rs. 3,000, second Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 500.

Stormont 9-7, Surdus 9-6, Erinite 9-5, Pandomarten 9-5, Motu Proprio 8-11, Pomme Anna 8-9, Mist 8-6, Cookie 8-6, Lady Rita 8-5, Musk Rat 8-1, Le Gamin 7-13, Island Lord 7-11, Pin Money 7-10, Toss Up 7-10, Barbary 7-8, Flutter Fly 7-7, Scotch Jewel 7-7, Ulster Lad 7-6, Allensmore I 7-3.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

FIRST DIVISION FOOTBALL.

YORKS' EASY WIN.

In the first division fixture decided on the co-operage on Monday between the West Yorks and the Army Details the former won easily by seven goals. It was a one sided game the Yorks scoring five goals in the initial moiety. Godley scored the opening goal and McHale scored the next. Worton followed with two more and McHale completed the five. On resumption Worton scored the sixth and McHale the seventh and last goal.

The teams were:—

West Yorks:—Stewart; Rhodes and Bowron; Eckhard, Everard and Woolston; Pullsston, Godley, Werton, McHale and Godlington.

Army Detatils:—McAulie; Calvert and Mac Murchie; Brooks, Hardy and Snow; Tusk, Taylor, Thompson, Pickering and Court.

Referee.—E. J. Turner.

RUGBY IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYM. VS. C. H. SCHOOL.

There was a rugby match on the Oval last evening between the second string of the Bombay Gymkhana and the Cathesdral High School which resulted in a win for the former by 6 points to nil (two tries.). The wet nature of the ground prevented any flashy play on the part of the three-quarters who could not gather the greasy ball on every occasion. Forward play therefore predominated and there was a perpetual cry of "feet!". The Gymkhana had the advantage of experience but the school had boundless energy which served them in good stead. Late in the first half the Gymkhana scored a try and they repeated this in the latter part of the following period. The school broke through on several occasions but the Gymkhana forwards worked well and invariably dribbled the ball through. Mr. Cockram was the referee.

COUNTY CRICKET MATCHES.

LONDON August 10.

The following are the closing scores in the cricket matches that began to-day:—

Surrey vs. Middlesex at the Oval:—Surrey 203 (Hobbs 49, Shepherd 57 Allen 5 for 40.) Middlesex 84 for 3.

Yorkshire vs. Warwickshire at Dewsbury:—Yorkshire 463 for 7 ((Sutoliffe 206 Kilner 124.)

Northamptonshire vs. Worcestershire at Peterborough:—Worcestershire 177 (Wright 5 for 47.) Northamptonshire 127 for 1 wicket (Timms 53, Woolley 51, not out.)

Gloucestershire vs. Hampshire at Cheltenham.—Hampshire 244 (Brutton 66 Mills 4 for 18). Gloucestershire 76 for two.

Sussex vs. Kent at Hastings:—Sussex 234 (Bowley 57) Kent 112 for 1 (Woolley 51 not out.)

Essex vs. Glamorgan at Leyton:—Glamorganshire 328 (Davies 56) Palmer 4 for 53). Essex 31 for 1.

Lancashire vs. Notts at Manchester:—Lancashire 338 for 9. (Watson 120 Pewtress 89).—Reuter's Special.

BOXING IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, August 9.

The Army Boxing Championship at the Empire Theatre, Calcutta, concluded last night and the boxing bouts were better than those of the preceding night. In the first contest between Pte. Shoran of the South Wales Borderers and Pte. Johnson of the 1st B. N. Railway the former was declared winner after full four rounds had been gone through.

The fight between Pte Vary (Queens) and Pte Moir (Camerons) was stopped by the referee for what he said the unsatisfactory fighting.

Pte Buss (Queens) beat Pte Jones (1st B. N. Railway) in the flyweight contest.

Pte Devine (Camerons) knocked out Fusilier Jones (1st B. N Railway.)

In the second round Pte. Eustace (S. W. B.) was beaten by Lce. Corpl. Burton (Cheshires.)

Pte. Black (Camerons) won easily from Fusilier Edwards (R. W. F.) This was undoubtedly the best fight of the day.

At the conclusion of boxing Col. Macpherson distributed prizes to the winners A. P

SERIOUS CASE AGAINST A WIFE.

TO BE CHARGED FOR PERJURY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, August 5.

Recently a curious complaint was lodged by Mrs. Manoramabai Joshi, a Brahmin lady, against her husband Mr. Govind Mahadeo Joshi, a well-known pleader, *inter alia*, it was alleged by the complainant, that her husband had been on terms of intimacy with his aunt Anjanibai.

Mr. Rogers, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Thana, before whom the complaint was lodged sent it on to the police for investigation and report

The Police, it is stated definitely ascertained that at the time Anjanibai was alleged to have gone to Bombay with Mr. Joshi, she had been brought to bed of a child many miles away from it.

The Police in the report submitted by them to Mr. Rogers gave it as their opinion that the allegations made by Mrs. Manoramabai against her husband were false and that she should be prosecuted for perjury.

The Sub-Divisional Magistrate having examined the report has, it appears agreed with the Police and a prosecution against Mrs. Manoramabai, it is expected, will soon be launched.

This case has created a mild sensation in high class Hindu Society in the Thana District and developments, no doubt, will be watched with interest.

WORKERS TO WAIT ON GOVERNOR,

Although the mill situation in Bombay to all intents and purposes seems to be quiet, representatives of mill owners as well as Labour are trying their utmost to put their case before the Government. The leaders of the mill operatives, are, said to have drafted a memorial which they propose to present to H. E. the Governor at Poona in a deputation to-morrow (Wednesday). On the other hand, the Millioners' Association are also going to send their deputation to H. E. the Viceroy to place before him their side of the case.

The Labour leaders have issued a pamphlet in vernacular exhorting the mill operatives to exercise patience and remain peaceful till their grievance is attended to by the authorities.

SCHOLARSHIPS TO ANAVIL STUDENTS

Messrs. Nathubhai Gopalji Desai, Raghubhai Chhotubhai Desai and Mohanbhai Nanabhai Desai, members of the Committee empowered to collect funds and distribute scholarships to Anavil students by a public meeting of Anavils held at Surat write to say that they have distributed scholarships amounting to Rs. 357 per month to forty-one students studying in various educational institutions including Medical College Engineering College, Gujarat Vidyapith. The first instalment representing first three months has been sent to the scholars." The awarded sum reaches a figure largest ever distributed per month by any institution in the community" add the committee members.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 10.

In the share market jutes opened below the closing rates of the previous week and bears were responsible in depressing the market further though the hundred rupee stocks hardly showed any quotable changes. In coals on a moderate demand only prevailing prices continued fully steady. Cottons and teas were practically neglected. In the miscellaneous section only a moderate turnover took place without any new features. Government securities were firm. Stock exchange will be closed on Tuesday and Wednesday 11th and 12th instant on account of Janmastami.—A.P.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

MR. RUTTONSI D. MORARJI AS CANDIDATE.

FRESH BLOOD.

M. Ruttonsi D. Morarji's announcement that he proposes to stand at the next general election to the Council of State brings in the number of Bombay candidates to five. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Mr. Pheroze Sethna Mr. Dikshit (Advocate) and Prof. V. G. Kale have already announced their candidature. Mr. Ruttonsi who is the fifth candidate represents the idea of infusing fresh blood into the Council of Elders. He was a tried and whole-hearted worker in the Home Rule for India movement in 1918 when the moneyed aristocracy in the land were generally keeping aloof from radical agitation, and he has remained ever since an unobtrusive, but never the less powerful helper in the cause of reform and progress.

MANIFESTO.

Mr. Ratansi D. Morarji states in his preliminary manifesto:—I have been a Home Ruler ever since the Home Rule League was first started in 1916 and have always taken a living interest in organizing its activities ever since its inception. It is natural, therefore, that I stand for Swaraj, Dominion status for this country at the earliest possible date. I belong to the National Convention and am pledged a support the Constitution drafted by that body, known as the Commonwealth of India Bill. Pending the achievement of Dominion status I shall endeavour to press the importance of the present Government being responsive to the wishes of the nation as expressed in its popular Legislatures.

THE LAST HAJ.

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING.

We have received the following from the Central Khilafat Committee:—

A public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay will be held at 9-30 p.m. to-night at Chhota Kabristan to hear Molvi Qamar Ahmed, who has recently returned from the Haj pilgrimage and who will describe in detail the true state of affairs in the Hejdaz. All Mussalmans are requested to attend the meeting and hear his most important statement.

CO-OPERATION IN MALEGAON.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Among the various talukas of the Nasik District, Baglan is the foremost in respect of co-operative development, containing as it does about one-third of the total number of societies in the District. But owing to mistakes committed in the early stages of organization, the lack of regular and systematic supervision, and the recurrence of a series of lean years, the position of societies in this taluka as also in the neighbouring taluka of Malegaon deteriorated considerably since the year 1920. To prevent further deterioration and to stimulate development on healthy lines in a tract which owing to its agricultural conditions is fitted for such development, the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank in consultation with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies opened at Malegaon a branch of the Bank in October 1923. In conformity with the usual practice of the Bank, a general meeting of societies affiliated to the Branch was convened during the recent visit to the area paid by the Managing Director of the Bank.

Two meetings were held, one at Malegaon on 7th August and the other at Satana, the headquarters of the Baglan taluka, on the following day. A separate meeting was found necessary at the latter place as the number of societies which is large on that side could not conveniently arrange to send their representatives to Malegaon which is 22 miles away. The number of societies from Malegaon and Nandgaon talukas which were represented at the meeting at Malegaon was six and in view of the small attendance, the workers present arranged to address a gathering of Patels, Talatis and Kulkarnis who had assembled at Malegaon to attend a course of lectures on rural sanitation. Brief addresses on co-operative credit, joint sale of cotton, and rural reconstruction were delivered, by Mr. S. G. Devrukhkar, Auditor, Nasik, Mr. G. A. D. Wasif, Hon. Organizer, Mr. M.D. Salunke, agricultural Organizer and Mr. R. N. Mehta, Manager of the Provincial Bank. The meetings at Malegaon and Satana were presided over by Mr. Wasif and much interest was displayed in the proceedings, especially at Satana where the attendance was nearly 100, representatives of about 20 societies from the Baglan and Kalwan talukas. Advisory committees consisting of seven members each were constituted both at Malegaon and Satana to assist in the working of the Bank's Branch at Malegaon and a request was addressed to the Co-operative Institute to sanction a grant of Rs. 200 for general propaganda and for the training of secretaries and managing committee members. At Satana, a resolution was adopted approving of the formation of a supervising union for the Baglan taluka and the merging of the existing guaranteeing unions in it. Another subject which aroused considerable interest was the proposal to form a society for the sale of agricultural produce, chiefly cotton. The idea was thoroughly approved of by all those present and about a hundred shares were subscribed for on the spot.

At both the meetings reports were submitted about the working of the Branch and the financial position of the affiliated societies. The number of these societies which was 50 when the Branch was opened had increased to 54, the fresh registrations having been 7. The total amount of advances made to the societies which was Rs. 1,42,000 at the opening of the Branch increased to Rs. 1,72,000 at the end of the last Co-operative year and was now a little over two lakhs. Arrears amounted to Rs. 35,000 at the close of the agricultural season of 1923-24 and the figure remained the same at the end of the last season, although outstandings had increased, both figures being exclusive of extensions granted after inquiry into agricultural conditions. The Branch had raised local deposits to the extent of about Rs. 40,000 and had been considerable assistance to local merchants and traders in facilitating transfers of funds from and to Bombay. The business of supplying agricultural requisites had been taken in hand by the Branch and the number of ploughs sold was 134 and of sugarcane crushers 5. Cotton seed had been supplied to the extent of 270 pallas in the last season and about the same quantity this season. A wagon load of sulphate of ammonia was also sold to members and a beginning was made in arranging the joint joint sale of cotton. The financial position of affiliated societies had improved slightly and better results would have attended the efforts at systematic inspection by the staff of the Branch, had the last two seasons been normal. Unfortunately, both the seasons were poor and today the percentage of working capital in arrears was as high as 47, while no less than 57 per cent. of the borrowing members were in arrears. Hopes, however, were expressed about the possibility of reducing these percentages in view of the favourable agricultural conditions of the present season. The figures of working showed that out of a total membership of 2,800, 2,100 were borrowers. Members' deposits amounted to Rs. 74,000 and the reserve funds to Rs. 21,000. Deposits to the extent of Rs. 29,000 had been raised from non-members. Total outstanding from members amounted to Rs. 2,80,000. The number of societies in the Malegaon, Nandgaon and Kalwan talukas which was very small when the Branch was opened was gradually increasing and recent inquiries and efforts of organization showed that there was a good field for development in all these talukas.

WIDOWER COMMITS SUICIDE.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, held an inquest on Monday touching the death of one Natha Govind, Hindu (25) who died as a result of fracture of the skull apparently caused by his having been run over by a train of the B. B. and C. I. Railway near the Marine Line Station on Saturday last.

The jury after enquiry into the matter returned a verdict of death by fracture of the skull and crushing of his limbs apparently caused by his having been run over by a train on the B. B and C. I. Railway line near the Marine Lines Station. The jury found on the evidence that it was a case of suicide.

POLICE CONSTABLE'S SUDDEN DEATH.

Dhondu Daji Sawant (28) a Police Constable in Kolaba District came to Bombay along with other policemen on the 4th instant in connection with the arrival of H. E. the Viceroy. On Sunday at about 9 a.m. he took permission of his Head Police Constable to go to his brother residing at Thakurdwar. When he went to his brother he complained of shivering and fever. Subsequently, he became restless and died at 5-30 p.m. Police enquiries showed that the deceased was bitten by a dog about four months ago and he was treated at Parel Laboratory for 14 days and discharged.

The Coroner held an inquest on Monday and sent the deceased's viscera to the Chemical Analyser to the Government for report and adjourned further hearing.

ASST. MILL MANAGER MISSING.

Mr. E. D. Jones, Inspector of Mills, Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. reports to the police that on the 3rd instant, Joseph Meyer Yayish Howard, Assistant Manager, David Mills, absented himself from the mills. Enquiries were made at his residence where it was learnt that his family had not seen him since the 3rd instant. On request, the keys of the mill safe, found in accused's drawer, were handed over to the mill manager, who opened the safe in the presence of the mill staff and found it to contain only Rs. 24. The books of the mills were then examined and Rs. 1,599-5-6 have been found short.

PATHE.

It was once said by an eminent Doctor that "Laughter is the most healthful exertion, it is one of the greatest helps to digestion" Then let us laugh. It is the cheapest luxury man enjoys and "is worth a hundred groans in any state of the market." Harold Lloyd too, is of this opinion. He personally believes that laughter is the best exercise "body tonic." "A good hearty laugh"—one that rocks you from head to toe—is as valuable in his opinion as an hour in the gymnasium.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TODAY.

Moulvi Qamar Ahmed's description of the state of affairs in the Hejdaz, in public meeting at Chhota Kabristan, 9.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, August 12.

Telang anniversary celebration, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 4.30 p.m., Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbarkhan to preside.

THURSDAY, August 13.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, August 15.

The s.s. Delta with the English mail leaves at 1 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

A Lodge of Sorrow in memory of the late R. W. Bro. Dr. D. R. Bardi, will be held by Lodge Rising Star of W. I. No. 342 S. C. at Freemasons' Hall Fort on Saturday, the 15th instant, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). All Master Masons are invited to be present.

R23853

CITY'S MORTALITY'S.—The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 9th August 1925 to 6 a.m. of 10th idem:—Small-pox nil attack, nil death; Cholera nil attack, nil death; Plague 1 attack, 1 death; Influenza nil attack, nil death Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 107. Total mortality this day last year 121.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Morea" with the Mails from London of 30th ultimo left Aden at noon on the 9th instant. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday the 14th instant.

The P. and O. Mail steamer "Mooltan" with Mails from London of 6th instant left Marseilles at 4-30 a.m. on the 8th instant.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Maloja" with the Mails from Bombay of 25th ultimo arrived at Marseilles at 6 a.m. on the 8th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. and O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Sunday noon. The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Monday morning.

ADVOCATES' EXAMINATION.—The following candidates have been declared to have passed the Advocates' Examination held in Bombay in July, 1925:—Maganlal Santlal Alrijaj, Natverlal Bhagwanldal Desai, Liladhar Arjunlal Mehta and Muncherji Sorabji Ratnagar.

COMMONWEALTH OF INDIA BILL STUDY-CLASS.—Owing to Wednesday next being a holiday the study-class re. Commonwealth of India Bill will be held to-day (Tuesday) at the National Convention Samiti office, Ismail Bdgs., Hornby Road, at 6-30 p.m. when Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will engage the class

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—A Special Meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Wednesday), at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House.

SWARAJ AND INDIANISATION OF THE ARMY.—Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6.30 p.m. (S. T.) when Dr. Kaikhosru K. Dadachanji will deliver a second lecture on "Swaraj and Indianisation of the Army within ten years" and Mr. M. A. Jinnah will preside.

PATDI GRIEVANCES.

A public meeting of Shia Imami Ismaili Khojas will be held under the auspices of the Central Punjabhai Committee to-morrow (Wednesday), at 4 p.m. (S. T.) in the hall of the Recreation Club Institute at Kandi Maholla, Jail Road, "to express resentment and strong disapproval of the action of the Mahajans of Patdi against the Khoja residents of that place and their feelings of deep sympathy for the great sufferings and hardships of their co-religionists in Patdi." Seth Fazalbhai I. Rahimtulla will preside.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Jaito, August 7.—Akan Path ceremony being over Sikhs have left the station, except about 100 local Akalis, who are engaged in removing tents. The ceremony was somewhat interrupted for an hour by heavy downpour.—A. P.

Sir Muzamiullah Khan who visited Muhamidya High School, Agra announced a personal donation of Rs. 3,000 amidst applause and emphasised the need for encouragement of Muslim education. He also urged that steps should be taken to organise the Muhammadan community which was now very backward and pointed out that there was need for a good daily newspaper to ventilate the views of the Mussalman community both here and in England.—A. P.

The Examinations for Accounts Clerks and Local Fund Accountants of Local Boards will be held on 26th, 27th and 28th October next, at the head-quarters of each Divisional Commissioner and that of the Commissioner in Sind (i.e. Ahmedabad, Poona, Belgaum and Karachi).

The Leprosy Relief Fund of the Central Provinces and Berar, reached the total of Rs. 1,47,015-3-3 for the week ended Saturday, the 1st instant.

RACING NUMEROLOGY

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The Bombay Chronicle
TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1925.

GREATER BOMBAY.

The report just published of the Salsette Local Self-Government Re-organisation Committee furnishes a fresh proof of the lack of imagination and vision in the policies and activities of Government in this country. That the report which is good in parts is on the whole disappointing and not calculated to achieve substantial good is not the fault of the Committee but of the Government who appointed it. Any one who knows anything about Salsette knows that it is, for all practical purposes, part of Bombay and its future depends on that of Bombay. The folly and futility of examining and solving the problem of its administration and development as divorced from its relation to Bombay would have been evident to any one except the Government of Bombay to whom drift and piecemeal reform seem to be substitutes for imagination and foresight. Thus, instead of appointing a Committee, consisting of representative citizens of Bombay, and the suburbs to discover the best method of establishing true local self-government in Greater Bombay, including Salsette, they thought their task was done by considering the question of local self-government in Salsette alone—with the inevitable result of producing a report that is calculated to serve the purpose neither of Salsette nor of Bombay and to make the existing confusion worse confounded. The Committee's findings regarding the work of the present local authorities in Salsette is a damning indictment of the results achieved under the fostering care of the bureaucracy which has virtually dominated the administration of their affairs. Excepting Bandra, Santa Cruz, Andheri, Kurla and Vankola which get water from the Bombay Municipality, in the remaining areas only well water is used. There are no drains or sewers; there are only three public dispensaries; no central hospitals exist for serious cases or for cases requiring hospital and expert treatment; fire brigades services do not exist; kerosine lamps are used for street lighting and even these are few and far between. The Committee might have added that the facilities for education, especially for higher education, are either non-existing or most inadequate. All this is not surprising considering the present arrangements for local self-government which, according to the Committee, is wholly unsuitable and unsatisfactory. The reasons are not difficult to seek and are thus concisely summarised by the Committee:—(1) The local authorities are unduly numerous: (2) The area of jurisdiction of the Taluka and the District Local Boards is the same and the two bodies perform functions that could equally well or better be performed by one: (3) Popular representation in the Notified Area Committees is inadequate: (4) The financial resources of the individual small bodies are insufficient to meet the urgent wants of the growing suburban population: (5) The taxation and income of the several authorities is unequally assessed and unequally distributed: (6) The jurisdiction and powers of the Notified Area Committees are too limited to deal with the large areas under their control or adjoining their borders: (7) There is inadequate provision apart from external Government agency, for the co-ordination of the work of various bodies for such purposes as the framing of rules and regulations, water-supply, main roads, drainage, tramways, etc.; (8) The powers of the Local Boards are not adequate to deal with the questions which are arising in the developing suburban area, for example, with the construction of factories, building regulations and dangerous or noxious trades. It is not surprising, in view of these reasons, that the existing conditions are not conducive to administrative efficiency or to ordered development. Except that the Committee entirely ignores the most vital factor of the problem, namely, Bombay, its diagnosis is clear and accurate but it is when it proceeds to suggest the remedies that it betrays its incompetence to accomplish the task assigned to it and one feels that it itself has not fully grasped the implications of the pious platitudes such as the following in which it indulges: "Simplification of areas, consolidation of power and co-ordination of effort seem the prime necessities of reform and conflict of jurisdiction and the multiplication of authorities should be reduced to a minimum."

The Committee recommends that the present local units should be absorbed when possible or converted into larger and more representative bodies and that their work should be co-ordinated, larger questions and common services being assigned to a central body, that such areas as are already developed should receive an urban constitution and the remainder a rural constitution of a character which can— be conveniently transformed into a municipality when necessary. In accordance with this a new municipality will be created at Andheri which will include Parle, Andheri, Juhu, Versova, Marol and other surrounding villages and Santa Cruz if the latter does not decide to be absorbed by Bandra. Kurla may be absorbed by Bombay, if both agree, while as regards the rest of the area besides Bandra and Ghat-Koper-Kerol, which will remain separate municipalities, will be divided into Urban Committees. The municipalities will be governed in accordance with the District Municipal Act and a Central Board on the lines of an English Council will be created only when and if the Development Department is abolished as "an executive, co-ordinating and supervising authority outside and above the several minor authorities and with power to appoint committees to carry out any of its various functions". It is obvious that the recommendations are as half-hearted as they are inadequate and their unsatisfactory character has been ruthlessly exposed by two members of the Committee. Messrs. Masani and Daphtary, in their minutes of dissent. To take Mr. Daphtary's minute first. We fully endorse his view that there should be municipalities for the different localities in South Salsette and no Notified Area Committees the constitution of which, as he rightly points out, keeps the best men in the localities aloof. The report does not, he adds, make the slightest advance towards local self-government and in considering the present District Municipality Act as good enough its signatories have betrayed a woeful lack of understanding of the principles of local self-government. We have seldom came across a more vigorous denunciation of the District Municipal Act than is contained in Mr. Daphtary's minute and we commend this portion of the minute to Government and all those interested in the development of genuine local self-government in the Presidency. Mr. Daphtary does not exaggerate when he says that the combined effect of the provisions of the Act is virtually to substitute unpaid agency, in the place of a paid Government officer, to work under such officer to collect taxes and use them as desired by the Governor in Council or the Commissioner, the Collector, the Director of Education and several other officers of Government; that all proposals are to be submitted to one or the other of such officers for sanction or orders and all acts are to be reported for approval or veto; that all decisions and directions in every matter of importance issue from these authorities and that the people have no right to initiate and execute any policy. While he is an uncompromising advocate of autonomy for each local area in Salsette. Mr. Daphtary seems singularly oblivious of the right of the villages, which he would evidently bring within the jurisdiction of municipalities, to have panchayets of their own; and he has, we are afraid, opposed the proposal of a central co-ordinating Board, for reasons which do not seem very convincing and which ignore the prime need of developing Greater Bombay for the largest benefit not of the largest number but of all. Mr. R. P. Masani is the only member of the Committee who has approached the task with an adequate realisation of the importance and magnitude of the task entrusted to it, though he too, owing to the limitations of the terms of reference, has not considered the problem as it affects Bombay.

Mr. Masani disagrees with the Committee on two vital points. He does not accept the unworkable scheme suggested for the administration of the rural areas and dissents strongly from the view that the constitution of a central authority is not a matter of urgency. The Committee rules out the possibility of organising villages panchayets under the direction and guidance of the central authority on the ground that "in consequence of the prevalent illiteracy the experiment of village committees is not likely to be successful in actual practice." The reason advanced shows how little the members of the committee know about Indian villages and their history and how much they are in need of being reminded by Mr. Masani that "long before self-governing institutions were evolved in Europe, the people of India, whether literate or illiterate, had their village communities for the control and management of local affairs." While the Committee has thus shown scant regard for the rights of the villages, it has paid mere lip sympathy to the need of a central authority to co-ordinate and supervise the activities of local bodies without unduly interfering with their affairs. For, it would postpone establishment of a Central Board until, as Mr. Masani trenchantly says, the ruin of the suburbs has been completed. It does not mind the delay because it is anxious to prolong the life of the Development Department whose existence as a special bureaucracy living in a sphere above the so-called self-governing institutions recommended in the report, as Mr. Masani points out, is altogether repugnant to the recognised principles of local self-government. While the Committee, recognising the important of a Central Board, has failed to insist on its establishment on such flimsy ground, Mr. Daphtary has attacked the proposal in the sacred name of local self-government. We fully sympathise with Mr. Daphtary's desire to keep the spring of local self-government pure and undefiled. But Mr. Daphtary scents danger where it does not exist. For the Central Board which we would wish to see established will be no outside authority imposed upon the local institutions, but a popular body consisting of representatives of all of them adjusting their different needs and harmonising their activities for the common benefit of all. The view-point from which Mr. Daphtary considers the question is an insular one whereas what is needed is a broad vision which while not neglecting the needs of the smallest village will consider the question as a whole—as an opportunity for a vast co-operative endeavour to make Bombay and its suburbs worth living in. Because we regard the problem of reorganising local self-government in Salsette as merely a part of a greater problem, we ask the public and Government to reject the recommendations of the Committee as wholly inadequate and unsatisfactory. The problem cannot be satisfactorily solved unless the solution is based on three governing considerations: first that Bombay and Salsette should be regarded as one indivisible whole, second, that the major portion of Salsette, particularly the area west of G. I. P. Railway, should be reserved for residential purposes only; third, that local self-government for Greater Bombay should be so organised as to secure a co-ordination of policy and control in one fully representative body while ensuring complete autonomy in its own affairs to each unit.

A FALSE SCENT.

With unctuous delight, the "Indian Daily Mail" features a tiny passage from the "Indian Textile Journal" of last month wherein it is stated that there should be no "recriminations" between mill-agents and their employees "in view of the general disaster that will over-take all concerned should the mills have to be entirely closed for want of working capital on the top of heavy losses". The "Indian Daily Mail", preferring to have no recriminations, subjoins an excerpt with the editorial assurance: "This is precisely also our view." Feeling that the "Textile Journal" was hardly capable of serving as precise authority for the capitalist fulminations of the "Daily Mail", we looked up the reference. We find that the extract has been conscientiously doctored for palatable presentation. Without mentioning the fact or indicating it by the usual asterisks, the "Daily Mail" omits some fifteen lines from the original. Evil communications corrupt good manners, and the expurgation is on a par with the omission of capitalist spokesmen adequately to deal with the counter-proposals of the workmen. One of the sentiments scored out by our contemporary in what is palmed off as a continuous quotation is to the effect that "the profiteering mill-agents of the past have met with their nemesis with the exception of a few." The sentiment does not redound to the credit of the profiteering mill-agents of the past or strengthen the argument in favour of the workers being vicariously penalised in the first instance. The case of the workers is so clear that we do not require the special pleading of a fresh authority to demonstrate its justice; nor do we like to stress the controversial methods followed by a partisan organ in gingerly affecting the judicial pose and deleting words out of a quotation to buttress a fallacy. We are not sure how exactly the resentment of the workers will manifest itself at the end of this week, but we would earnestly entreat the millowners to stay their hand and reconsider the ruthless decision they have sought to justify on the ground that necessity knows no law. The position taken up by the local operatives is intrinsically sound and reasonable, but the mill-owners profess a difference of opinion and reserve to themselves the right of dictation. As the workers are inefficiently organised and as the wages granted by the agents never enabled them to accumulate any savings or resources, they are hardly in a position to demonstrate their protest or pursue a struggle of attrition. Before it becomes obligatory upon the more luxurious mill-owner to reduce his hospitality by a cup, the worker will have been ground down to the dust. The millowners are, unconsciously let us grant, exploiting the weakness of the workers in order to enforce their decree, heedless of the justice of examining counter-claims in a liberal spirit. Because the workers were united and the Government could not afford to be anti-Labour, Mr. Baldwin was able to countermand the notice served upon the miners of Great Britain. Conditions in India are different to the disadvantage of workers. It is nevertheless a disappointment to us that the mill-owners have shirked the demand of an impartial enquiry and that there are philandering appreciations of capitalist arrogance.

Notes of the Day

Strong on Law.

Discussion on the treatment of Indian prisoners was baulked in the House of Lords last week, by the decision of the Punjab Government to finance an appeal against adverse findings. Though nominally the conduct of Rai Sahib Jamnadas, ex-jailor, came for scrutiny, the policy of the Punjab Government was under trial. By a coincidence, Lord Birkenhead was gagged by the appeal just at the moment he was preparing to open his mouth and dilate upon the disquieting features of the revelations in the judgment. We learn from the "Tribune" that it was the Rai Sahib who had asked the Punjab Government to proceed with the litigation at their own cost. The "Tribune" writes:—"Without expressing any opinion about the merits of the case, we have no hesitation in characterising the decision of the Punjab Government to finance the appeal as absolutely indefensible and a palpable misuse of the public funds. It is one thing to provide money and legal help for the conduct of the original suit—and even this is open to very serious objections—but to continue to lend Government support to a retired official, whose conduct has already been fully adjudicated upon by a court of competent jurisdiction after a protracted and expensive trial, is a thing which is utterly indefensible and unknown in any other civilised country." The trial may be protracted and expensive, but it gives breathing space to the Government against higher authorities who, normally complainant, are still amenable to disquiet. Indians who are admonished against the habit of lengthy litigation will be surprised at the prodigal example of the Punjab Government whom the local press has strongly castigated.

Reactionary and Untenable.

The Executive Council of the Allahabad University cannot be very happy over their decision to bang the door against the admission of women-students in affiliated colleges. The decision is bound to collapse by the weight of its own absurdity, for the Council cannot rely on any plea of law, equity or commonsense. In certain subjects of the B.A. course like philosophy, Hindi and Urdu, girls are graciously allowed to breathe the same atmosphere as men students. There are two ladies already in the B.A. class sharing the lectures and nothing cataclysmic has occurred. There is, however, some underplay to account for a situation so grotesque. Two public meetings were held in Allahabad by women, one supporting the decision of the authorities, the other denouncing it. At the risk of a screaming competition of words, the two parties should have held one meeting and obtained a majority verdict. The majority would have won in favour of reform; for be it remembered that there is no compulsion upon girls that they should attend common classes. A permissive provision has been abolished. The fair supporters of the decision have been influenced, we fear, by the hope that segregation would strengthen the financial position of the Crosthwaite College for Girls. That matter should be independently canvassed and funds collected. To exclude women from other public institutions and to thrust them into a single place for drawing concentrated sympathy in terms of finance, is a paltry device. A general deprivation of useful rights in order to secure a sectional advantage involves a measure unworthy of a Committee of old ladies, let alone the Executive Council of the Allahabad University.

Scanty and Bad.

The backwardness of Indian education may be gauged by th expenditure incurred by the State on that behalf, and the figure shows very low accomplishment in quality as well as quantity. London has a population of 4½ millions on whom eleven millions are annually spent for education. British India with its population of 247 millions does not spend much more on education. The comparison reveals the grotesque inefficiency of Indian administration which throws the leavings of the Army and the Civil Services for the growth of education in the country. The little that is got by the contribution drawn from the alcoholic degeneracy of the people; the parents are apparently expected to swill liquor to strengthen revenues and stimulate the education of children. So much for the scale to which the work of dowdy schools and ill-fed school-masters are limited. Coming to quality, it is becoming evident that the products of education realise what an unwanted surplus they represent; they are of the same pattern and there are not enough jobs to go round. In a recent lecture Dr. Philip Hartog of the Dacca University pointed out the grim characteristics of unemployment in India. He stated that in an agricultural school he knew, the number of apolicants suddenly dropped from 30 to 3 for the reason that trained experts were not needed by the Government. As for private employment, they cannot get a return for the toil and expense of their education from the peasant who is too destitute to digest hackneyed advice about deep ploughing and phosphate manuring. Fifteen years ago, it was true that we lacked experts. Now we have experts in sugar, chemicals, match-making, cement, potted meat and glass-ware—most of them on the road or doubling themselves over their desks. We know it from enquiries. As the current type of the educated unemployed is being multiplied, the failure of our educational system becomes stark and ominous.

MUNICIPALITIES BILL.

(BY THE HON. MR. GULAM HUSAIN HIDAYUTULLAH.)

II*

Further, provision has also been made in the Bill for communal representation for the Mahomedans. This right has hitherto been conferred on them by executive orders. But statutory provision has now been made in this behalf. In this connection too, there is much hasty idealism. It is often urged that separate representation is an unmixed evil which is calculated to retard the progress of the people as a whole. It is contended that the salvation of the country lies in a common electorate. But this is more a pious hope than a real fact. The truth of the matter is that separate representation for the Mahomedan community is both necessary and desirable in the existing conditions. In the present circumstances, that community cannot secure due representation through the general electorate. At the same time, its representation is necessary both in the interests of the community and for the common welfare of the country. Its representation ensures the association of the members of an important minority with the administration of civic affairs. It thus secures the necessary training of a backward section of the people for the discharge of the higher responsibilities of national service. The advance of a whole must be measured by the position of its hindmost part. The country cannot progress as a whole while an integral part of it lags behind. The representation of an important minority like the Mahomedans therefore not only serves the interests of that community but also makes for the common weal of the people. And experience has shown that in the existing conditions a separate electorate is the only means of securing the due representation of that community.

It is sometimes contended that separate representation perpetuates communal differences. But such a view is opposed to human nature. Due representation imparts a sense of security and satisfaction. A feeling of assurance and contentment regarding one's interests must naturally and necessarily engender harmony and good will. On the other hand, want of proper representation must inevitably cause a sense of insecurity and disappointment. This must, in its turn, result in a feeling of bitterness and animosity. Besides, the test of the pudding lies in the eating. The present entente between the two main communities is the best testimony to the value of communal representation. On the other hand, the absence of such representation in the existing conditions would tend to widen the gulf between them. There has been a unanimous demand for separate representation on the part of the Mahomedan community, and every party must be presumed to know its own interests best.

Elected President.

Important changes have also been made in regard to the office of the President. Under the present law, a President was either appointed by Government, or ex officio, or elected by the Municipality. But elected Presidents have been granted to most of the Municipalities in pursuance of the general policy of Government to popularise the constitution of the local bodies. There was, however, no legislative compulsion in this behalf. It has now been enacted by statute that the President and Vice-President *shall* be elected. It has been further provided that no salaried servant of Government shall be eligible for the post of President or Vice-President.

There is also a new departure in connection with the tenure of the office of the tion with the tenure of the office of the President. Under the existing law a President was elected for a period of three years. But the present Act leaves it to the Municipality to elect its President and Vice-President for any period from one year to three years as it thinks fit. This amendment has been prompted by several considerations. First, there is no longer any dearth of suitable persons for these offices especially in the municipalities in the larger cities. Secondly, it is desirable that the opportunity of

(Continued on page 8).

*The 1rst article appear on 10th inst.

FRANCO-DRUSE FIGHTING

PRESTIGE PROPAGANDA

PAPERS EXTENUATE GRAVITY.

PARIS, August 9.

Some newspapers now declare that the reports of the Druse rising have been exaggerated. They admit that the French troops suffered a somewhat severe reverse in the Sueida district, but express the opinion that the losses have been magnified. The report of the evacuation of Southern Hauran is described as a flagrant error, and the report of the capture of tanks is discredited, as it is stated that the French troops in Syria have not been provided with tanks.

Certainly the Druses do not possess sufficient armament to make war against the French. The Archbishop of Hauran, who is now in Marseilles, told the "Matin's" correspondent that the Druses are not so important as it was made out, and thought that there was no reason for alarm.—Reuter.

DESPATCH ON FRENCH REVERSE.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

Paris.—General Sarrail's despatch on the fighting in Syria was read to the pressmen by M. Painleve, late last evening. It stated that the Druse attack on French troops originated in dissensions among members of the family of the aggressor, some of whom wanted a French Governor, while others favouring independence, made a clamour for a native Governor. As the agitation grew more lively, small columns were sent to inspire respect for order. One of the columns, immediately it entered Jebel Druse, was enveloped by, and submerged in a flood of aggressors. It fought valiantly, but was crushed by numbers. Sixty managed to escape massacre.

A larger column, commanded by General Michaud was sent to exact reparations for this action. General Michaud's column was followed by a convoy of mule and camel transport, protected by Malagasy and Syrian tirailleurs who fled in face of a violent Druse attack The convoy was captured and the officer in command of the convoy, who was wounded, killed himself. The infantry column, thus deprived of ammunition, could only retire from fighting. M. Painleve added that he was unable to state the losses sustained by General Michaud's column as General Sarrail's despatch was unfinished.

"Le Journal" commenting on the above, says that it does not throw the expected light on the Jebel Druse incidents and that their causes and effects demand a full and impartial enquiry.

The "Petit Parisien's" Berlin correspondent learns that the Russo-German Conference recently held at Berlin has drawn up an addendum to the Treaty of Rapallo. The terms of the addendum are kept secret, but it is believed that they determine the lines of the future Russo-German collaboration in the event of Germany entering the League of Nations or signing the Guarantee Pact.—Reuter.

ARE THEY REALLY QUIET?

PARIS, August 9.

M. Painleve has received a telegram from Syria to the effect that Jebel Druse is quiet Official quarters declare that the trouble is pure local.

The Beirut correspondent of the "Temps" telegraphs that there is no question of the despatch of a regular expedition against the Druses as the French already possess adequate forces at the Levant to put down the revolt. The casualties were much below the figures given. The French staff at Beirut are confident of their ability to deal with the situation.—Reuter

GEN. SARRAIL'S TELEGRAM.

PARIS, August 10.

General Sarrail has telegraphed to M. Painleve that the fighting in Syria is practically confined to attacks on two French punitive columns. The first was overwhelmed by the Druses and lost 100 out of 160 men. The second withdrew after losing ammunition and convoy. Sueida has not fallen and is still occupied by the French.—Reuter.

CONCOURSE OF RELEASED AKALIS.

PROCESSION IN AMRITSAR.

AMRITSAR, August 10.

About 8,000 Akali members of the 17 Shahidi Jathas which had marched to Jaito from time to time, including about 4,000 recently released from the Nabha Jails in consequence of the Akali settlement, arrived here last evening and marched through the station in a procession carrying their usual paraphernalia, consisting of the Granth Sahib in a palanquin with Akali banners and naked kirpans. They reached the Golden Temple quite late at night. These jathas had been resting at Tarn Taran for the last few days.—A. P.

TRUTH ABOUT MOROCCO

UNWITTING COMPLIMENTS TO RIFFS

MARSHAL PETAIN'S OPTIMISM.

PARIS, August 10.

The "horison is clearing", says Marshal Petain in his report on his mission to Morocco which M Panleve has just issued. Marshal Petain describes the events since the first Riffi attack and speaks of the strong, skilful, bold, well-equipped, mobile and frugal Riffs and Djebalas against whom only the remarkable tenacity and devotion of the French troops held the Fez-Taza road to Algeria. Marshall Petain emphasises that the interior of Morocco is still loyal to France. Combined action is now under preparation to drive out the enemy and to re-establish French authority.

The report begins by stating that the brutal truth is that we were attacked unexpectedly by the most powerful and best armed enemy we have ever encountered in the course of our colonial operations. Apart from the tribesmen scattered over the frontier, the Riffs and the Djebalas have a reserve of 40,000 warriors. They are keen mountaineers and very familiar with that precipitous country and have been emboldened by the success of the previous years. They are frugal to the point of being able to dispense with convoys burdening the French columns and possess machine-guns, artillery and abundant reserve of munitions. In such conditions the task of the French troops, at first few in numbers could only be painful and thankless. Nevertheless, despite incredible privations and fatigue they fulfilled their duty and kept the tribesmen in check. The arrival of reinforcements has now enabled relief of the original troops. Meantime preparations for an offensive are being pushed on after which the French will be guaranteed against similar outbreaks in the future."—Reuter.

A POLITICAL MOVE.

BRITAIN'S "MISTAKEN POLICY."

PEKING, August 9.

Over two hundred Chinese employees of the British Legation now on strike, and the employees of the Electric Powerhouse having walked out this morning, it is emphasised that the strike is purely a political move. It is not suggested that the employees have any particular grievance.

The Strikers' Committee has passed a resolution stating that the object of the strike is to make the Charge de Affaires and the British Government realise "their mistaken policy in China," and to arouse the patriotism of the people. An office has been opened at the Peking University, where any foreign-employed Chinese in Peking desiring to strike may register and receive a month's wages, but hitherto there has been practically no response.—Reuter,

FRENCH AIRMEN'S FEAT.

CHARTRES (France), August 9.

The French airmen Dr. Rouhim and Landry have succeeded in breaking the duration of flight and speed records covering forty-eight hundred kilometres in forty and a half hours.

Drouhim and Landry really completed 4,400 kilometres in forty-thdee hours thirty-three minutes, forty-four seconds, finishing at one in the morning. The average speed was thus 101 kilometres per hour. They afterwards continued flying over Chartres, instead of following the Chartres-Etampes circuit, and thus brought the duration record to forty-five hours, eleven minutes, fifty-nine seconds without taking any further count of distance.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Calcutta, August 8.—His Excellency Lord Lytton, Governor of Bengal after relinquishing the office of Viceroy returned to Calcutta to-day.

The Hon. Sir V. M. Coutts Trotter, Chief Justice of the Madras High Court, returned to Madras on Saturday from leave in England via Bombay.—A. P.

His Excellency Sir William Marris visited the Training College, Agra on Friday.—A. P.

H. E Right Reverend Dr. Lepicier, visitor Apostolic to India will pay a visit to Allahabad on the 14th instant and remain for a week.

His Excellency the Governor of Madras accompanied by Mr. E. C. Smith, Private Secretary, arrived in Madras on Monday morning by the Mettupalayam Mail from Ootacamund on a day's visit.

Lt. General Sir A. R. Montagu Stuart Worthey, Quarter-Master M. General, India accompanied by Lady Stuart and personal staff arrived in Madras on Monday morning on tour.

Mr. A. W. McNair arrived Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Sunday, last.

A meeting of Bengali residents of Delhi was held on Sunday under the auspices of Bengali Club to mourn the death of Sir Surendranath Banerjea. Speeches were made eulogising the life and services of the deceased politician and a resolution of condolence was passed.—A. P.

EDUCATION OF MUSLIMS.

DISAPPOINTING FEATURES

POVERTY, ROOT CAUSE.

MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS.

(By Our Special Correspondent.)

POONA, August 9.

The Conference met exactly at 11-30 a.m. to-day under the distinguished presidentship of His Highness Nawab Mir Nawaz Ali Khan Talpur, Mir of Khairpur. He was brought to the Haroon Hall in procession and was received at the gate by the members of the Governing Board of the Conference and the members of the Reception Committee. There was a galaxy of prominent persons sitting on the dais, consisting of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, the Hon'ble Mr. Jadhav, Nawab Sadr Yar Jang Habibur Rehman Khan Sherwani, the Hon. Mr. Ghulam Husain Hidayatullah, Mr. M. K. Shaikh, Vazir of Khairpur, the Hon. Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Madan, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Sir George Anderson, Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, Sardar Mir Ahmad Ali Khan, Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ali Baakza, the Hon'ble Mr. Dehlavi, Khan Bahadur Bhuttoo, M.L.C., Mr. Lory, Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, Prof. Shaikh Abdul Kadir, Mr. Baqir Ali, Prof. Nawab Ali, Kazi Badiuzzaman and others.

The proceedings were commenced as usual with a recitation from the Quran.

Sir Ibrahim, then, in opening the Session at the very outset and congratulated the Conference on securing a distinguished President in His Highness the Mir of Khairpur, and said that the Presidentship of the Conference could not be placed in better hands. He referred to the various qualities of His Highness the Mir and alluded to the great impetus given by him to the cause of Muslim education in his own State. He hoped that His Highness's presence in Poona would be beneficial for the Muslim community. He then referred to the backward condition of the Muslims in matters educational and remarked that the Bombay Presidency which was the leading Presidency in India, would not very long hold the same position if the Musalmans continued to lag behind in educations. Referring to Sir George Anderson he trusted that his suggestions and advice based on his direct touch with many Islamic institutions in the Punjab and his experience as the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, would be availed of by the Government and the Musalman in general.

Mr. Shaikh Yakub Vazir Muhammad, Chairman of the Reception Committee read out his welcome address which was followed by the formal election of the President, proposed by the Hon. Shaikh Ghulam Husain and seconded by Nawab Sadr Yar Jang and others. Nawab Sadr Yar Jang's speech was in Urdu and contained references to Sind and its historic connection with Islam. He said that Sind was the province through which Islam entered India and since then the Rulers of Sind have supported and stood by Islam.

His Highness then took the Presidential chair amidst loud cheers. His Highness, however, was unable, owing to his indisposition, to deliver his speech in full. He read out instead a short summary and a poem composed by himself. His Highness's speech and poem were highly appreciated.

After the Presidential speech was over letters and telegrams of sympathy received from H. E. Sir M. Hailey, the Hon. Mian Fazle Husain, H. H. the Thakur of Morvi, H. H. the Nawab of Rampur, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, and others were read out by the General Secretary.

Then the Hon. Mr. H. S. Lawrence delivered a short but instructive address in which he recalled the old associations of his father with Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khan and their combined efforts in founding the M. A. O. College at Aligarh. He alluded to the past achievements of the Muslims in the domains of Mathematics, Science, Astronomy and other fields of learning and acknowledged that it was the Muslims who had illumined the darkness of the Middle Ages in Europe. He deprecated the prevalent impression that present-day Musalmans were wanting in intellectual capacity as compared with other nations. In conclusions he exhorted them to regain their proud position of leadership. His speech made a great impression on the audience and His Highness the Mir thanked him for his lecture.

Two resolutions were then moved from the chair. In the 1st resolution thanks were offered to H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson for the interest he took in the Muslim education and the second referred to the sad demise of Munshi Muhammad Hasan Magba of Bombay.

This concluded the first sitting of the Conference.

SECOND SITTING.

The Conference re-assembled at 2-30 p.m. with Nawab Sadr Yar Jang in the chair, when a large number of resolutions were passed urging upon the Government, amongst other things, the appointment of Arabic teachers in Poona and Hubli High Schools, the encouragement of research work in Persia and Arabic, the appointment of Urdu Professors in Government Colleges, the raising of Ahmedabad and Poona training schools to the status of full training colleges and the adequate representative of Muslims in Public services.

Of the several speeches made in the evening the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas's address on the necessity of cultural education for economic progress was listened to with rapt attention.

The third sitting of the conference will commence to-night when Messrs. Toro and Franks will deliver magic lantern lectures.

PRESIDENTS' SPEECH.

The President in the course of his speech, said:

That our community is educationally backward is almost axiomatic. Attempts are sometimes made, by a clever manipulation of statistics, to prove the extent to which advance has been made educationally by us which would justify our being classed as "advanced". It would indeed be a matter for gratification for us to know that we have passed the stage of backwardness of which, indeed, as a self-respecting community, we are not proud. The actual state of things, however, disillusions us cruelly a fact to which I will draw your attention later. All right thinking persons are unanimous on the point that we are backward in education. In scrutinising the causes which have contributed towards this state of things I attach the greatest importance to the economic factor which has been mainly responsible for our failure hitherto. There can be no disputing the fact that economic solidarity is the basis for all educational activities which are calculated to be fruitful of abiding results. The primary concern of us all, therefore, is and should be to concentrate our energies on this one object, viz. to provide necessary funds for financing all healthy movements for the advancement of education and enlightment. All workers in the field of education have realized bitterly that their efforts are hampered by deficiency of funds and by the economic backwardness of the bulk of our community. It is, therefore, necessary that we must find ways and means to tackle this problem. The problem of providing education is not so keen in the cities and big centres as in the rural area where progress is hardly made even upto the lower primary stage. It is here that our attention must be chiefly directed.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

His proceeded:—

The progress achieved by the Mahomedans in respect of secondary education is extremely disappointing. The total number of Muslim boys receiving instruction in High Schools was 4,470 for the year 1923-24 as against 4,383 of the Marathas, 5,729 of the Indian Christians and 2,628 of the Brahmins. These figures speak for themselves and need no comment. The reason why our backwardness is not so conspicuously evident from the official statistics is that the bulk of our population is located in big cities while such is not the case with other Hindu classes who preponderate in the rural area. I must strike a note of warning against your being misled into false notion regarding our position in matters educational. To give you a clear idea as to what the actual state of things is, I quote from the report of the Director of Public Instruction "it is pointed out, however, by the Educational Inspector, Bombay Division, that in that Division nearly 98 per cent. of Mahomedans are in the lower primary standards i.e. only 2 per cent. proceed beyond vernacular standard IV. from which he concludes that the majority of Mahomedan children acquire a smattering only of education, and relapse into illiteracy. I fear that this is true also of other backward communities." This extract from the Director of Public Instruction's report provides food for serious thought. It is for us to explore all possible avenues to check this misleading

(Continued on page 9.)

ECONOMIC ENQUIRY

COMMITTEE'S REPORT

PROF. BURNETT-HURST'S] DISSENTING MINUTE.

SIMLA, Aug. 10.

The Economic Enquiry Committee concluded its labours and signed the report to-day. It is understood that Professor Burnett-Hurst has appended a fairly lengthy note differing from the President (Sir M. Visvesvarayya) and Pandit Hari Kishan Kaul on certain important points connected with the enquiry.—A. P.

BENGAL COUNCIL PRESIDENTSHIP.

SWARAJISTS' NOMINEE NOT DECIDED.

CALCUTTA. Aug. 10.

The Swaraj Party have not yet decided as to whom they will run as their nominee for the Presidentship of the Bengal Legislative Council. While Mr. Fazlul Haque's claim for the Presidentship is supported by an influential section of the Swarajists Mr. B. K. Bose is also getting good support.—A. P.

SWARAJISTS' DECISION NOT YET.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 10.

It transpired subsequently that after prolonged deliberation the Swaraj Party could not come to any decision this morning. A meeting of the Party has been called for this evening again.

MAHATMA TO ATTEND MEETING.

Mahatma Gandhi arrived here this morning from Jamshedpore. Pandit Motilal Nehru has also arrived here. It is understood both Mr. Gandhi and Pandit Motilal Nehru will attend the meeting. It is expected that Party will come to a final decision to-day.—A. P.

BENGAL NATIONALIST'S NOMINEE.

CALCUTTA, August 9.

At a meeting of the Nationalist Party held to-day it was decided that the members of the Nationalist Party of the Bengal Legislative Council should support Kumar Sahib Shekhareswar Ray for the presidentship of the Bengal Legislative Council.—A. P.

PROTEST AGAINST PARTY'S NOMINATION.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 10.

As a protest against the Nationalist Party's nomination of Babu Shiv Shekhareshwar Roy for the Presidentship of the Bengal Legislative Council without consulting the other popular parties Dr. B. C. Roy and Babu Rai Harendranath Chaudhury have resigned membership of the Party.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETS

SIMLA, Aug. 10.

It is understood that the first Executive Council meeting of the Governor-General after Lord Reading's return from England was held yesterday (Sunday) at the Viceregal Lodge.—A. P.

CONGRESS RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

PRESIDENT, VICE-PRESIDENTS AND SECRETARIES ELECTED.

CAWNPORE, Aug. 10.

A meeting of the Congress Reception Committee was held here last night when members from Lucknow, Allahabad and other places attended. A section of the House wanted postponement of the question of the election of the President. The proposal was negatived, Dr. Murari Lal was elected Chairman of the Reception Committee, Pandit Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi, the General Secretary, Messrs. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai and P. Alliwal, Joint General Secretaries, and the following as Vice Presidents: Pandit Motilal Nehru, Messrs. Bhagwandasji, Parshotamdas Tandon, Saheb Sheoparshed Gupta, Saheb Chaudhari Khaliguzzaman, Pandit Jawahir Lal Nehru, Gobind Ballabh Pant. A strong Executive Committee with powers to add to its number was former consisting of prominent men from all over the province. Several other necessary committees were also formed. Dr. Murarilal expects to collect over a lakh from the province. Dr. Murarilal stated that over Rs. 15,000 had already been donated. The quota from Benares is likely to be Rs. 7,000. Aligarh, Sitapur and Jalaun have already promised to send volunteers. Other districts will follow suit. Over 250 members of the Reception Committee have enlisted so far and more are expected to be enrolled in the near future. The site for the camp has not yet been decided upon. Great enthusiasm prevailed throughout the proceeding. Maulana Hasrat Mohani was present. Mr. Rafi Kidwani, the newly elected Joint General Secretary who is not a local worker will be here two months before the Congress to work for it.—A.P.

PANIPAT FRACAS

CROWD DISPERSED BY FORCE

APPEAL TO PUNJAB GOVERNOR.

DELHI, Aug. 10.

Apropos the recent communal fracas in Panipat on the Moharrum day Mr. Dulichand Member of the Punjab Legislative Council has sent the following to His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab:—

On the 8th August on behalf o the Jat community I along with Chaudhery Richpal Singh, Vakil, Rohtak, and Chaudhery Piru Singh, a highly influential gentleman of Hariana District, visited Panipat the scene of deplorable and tragic Moharrum incidents. We had a long interview with the Deputy Commissioner and the Superintendent of Police with a view to ascertain true facts about the said incident. We also made personal independent enquiries from many local respectable persons.

We are satisfied that prior to the occurrence no orders whatsoever were issued by the authorities prohibiting the pilgrims from passing through the town while going to celebrate the sacred Jumna festival. On the contrary we found that there were clear police instructions issued in writing a copy of which was shown to me by the Superintendent of Police himself permitting pilgrims to pass through the town as usual. Pilgrims who arrived by the two o'clock train and who were alleged to have forcibly entered the city despite police orders were a multifarious crowd of pilgrims consisting of men, women and children which fact shows that they had no intention of mischief. The Tahsildar was on the railway station when the pilgrims arrived and both the officials and non-officials' evidence shows that it was he who led them to the heart of the town. The circumstances show that he had done this with the object of entrapping them. They were stopped from proceeding further for the first time when they had reached outside the grain market. This naturally came to them as a surprise. Though alternative routes which could easily have solved the difficulty were proposed by the leading Hindu gentlemen, yet the suggestions were rejected. The pilgrims were made to wait by the authorities till the arrival of the Deputy Commissioner who, they were told, had been wired to. Accordingly the pilgrims waited patiently for more than three hours during which interval no untoward incident happened. The Thasildar met the Deputy Commissioner on his way to the town and seems to have given him his own version. As a result of this the Deputy Commissioner on his arrival almost immediately ordered the Superintendent of Police to disperse the crowd by force. Questioned directly on the point the Deputy Commissioner admitted that all that he did was to ask the Superintendent of Police to disperse the crowd and that nobody spoke to the crowd in the vernacular asking them to disperse or giving them warning that if they did not move away physical force would be used to disperse them. A charge with bayonets and rifle butt ends was instantly made on the crowd which included old men, women, and children resulting in injuries, slight and serious, to a large number of people some of whom were old men and children. The pilgrims were also robbed by the police of all their belongings.

MAHOMEDANS JOIN THE POLICE.

Later on, a number of Mohammedans armed with lathies and knives joined the police in their nefarious task. Zahur Ahmad, son of the Tahsildar, was all along a prominent figure amongst the Mohammadans. Notwithstanding all the barbarities, indiscriminate arrests of Hindus to the extent of about 350 were made and they were subjected to further humiliation and unjustifiable hardships by police. A large number of Hindu houses were also searched without search warrants. The old man who was reported to be lying in hospital in a critical condition has since succumbed to his injuries. The deceased was believed to be innocent even by the police and had been released without bail. The situation is still very serious. Complete hartal of Hindu shops continues. The attitude of local officers particularly the Police is very provocating and insulting. Lombardars and others are being called from villages by the Tahsildar to extort false statements. Jats and other Hindus of surrounding districts are naturally very much agitated over this ghastly tragedy. Tahsildar Sultan Ahmed seems to be responsible for the whole affair and the Deputy Commissioner seems to have played blindly into his hands. Hence we pray to Your Excellency to suspend and recall immediately the interested officials, particularly the Tahsildar, to calm down the situation and appoint an impartial inquiry commission enjoying public confidence to investigate into the whole affair. We further beg to bring to Your Excellency's notice that the whole Jat Community is very much agitated and unless early steps are taken to punish the guilty officers grave complications are apprehended.—A.P.

COUNCIL OF STATE AND C. P. SWARAJISTS.

NAGPUR, August 10.

It has been almost decided that the Swaraj Party should contest the seat for the Council of State. The Swarajists of the C. P. Marathi propose Dr. Olkar, ex-President of the Nagpur Municipality if the C. P. Hindusthani supports his candidature. It is understood the Swarajists of the C. P. Hindusthani will support Seth Jamnadas, son of Diwan Bahadur Vallabhadas, a banker of Jubbulpore, or Mr. K. P. Pande, M.L.C. The probabilities are more in favour of Seth Jamnadas Vallabhdas.—A. P.

MONOGAMOUS MARRIAGES

BILL REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEE

POWERS OF PATILS.

The discussion on Mr. Advanis Bill was not very long, but the Muslim members were opposed to some of the provisions, as the measure provided that when a Hindu became a Muslim he should be bound by the rule of monogomy as applicable under the Bill to Hindus. Mr. Monsuri called it a mischievous measure, as it confines a Muslim convert to one wife only, while according to his religion he could marry four women. But, barring this Muslim opposition, every Hindu member welcomed the Bill as a step in the right direction. They wanted the Bill to be made applicable to the whole Presidency in course to time. Polygamy though permitted to Hindus was rarely resorted to, and in practice they were strictly mongamous. It was rather difficult to understand the opposition of Muslims, but in the end the Bill was sent to the Select Committee.

The next measure was for giving the Police Patils in villages the power of giving an alternative sentence to imprisonment. At present they could imprison a man for 24 hours without the option of fine, and the Bill brought forward was merely to provide an alternative sentence of fine. While the Bill was welcomed from all sides Government could not see their way to accept either the Bill as it stood, or the amendment of Mr. Joshi, doing away with the power of imprisonment altogether. Sir M. Hayward said Mr. Joshi might bring the amendment in the Select Committee, where it could be discussed on its merits. But Mr. Joshi thought that the general support he had received justified him in pressing the amendment to a division. But he found himself mistaken as it was thrown out. No one had a good word to say for the Police Patils, as any one who knows the village conditions knows well what petty tyrants they are in practice. One member said these Patils were more powerful than the Governor himself. The Patil was paid in many cases three or four rupees per year, and as the leader of the village he was expected to live up to his position. The result was corruption and petty tyrrany on the poor villagers. Mr. Nariman brought forth a valuable point, and that was that police and magisterial powers should not be concentrated in the hands of an ignorant person before. The question could be referred to a Select Committee. The Council adjourned

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A meeting of the Legislative Council was held to-day, Sir Ebrahim presiding. After question-time, the Bill to amend the District Police Act, 1890, was passed into law. Mr. D. B. Adwani introduced his Bill to enable the Hindus of Sind to restrict themselves to monogamous marriages. The necessity had arisen from the fact that although monogamy had existed among Sind Hindus, recently some persons had defied the custom, and in face of public opposition married again in the lifetime of their wives without any justifying cause, and there was strong public feeling in favour of a measure of this kind. The measure would secure for Hindu women of Sind, who could not marry again in the life time of their husbands, a guarantee that their husbands in turn would be monogamous.

Mr. A. M. Mansuri thought the Bill was of a mischievous character. Under Islamic law a man was allowed up to four wives, he said.

Mr. P. G. Joshi had an amendment in his name to make monogamy compulsory instead of voluntary. It was ruled out of order.

Mr. M. D. Karki supported the Bill, as he thought it was harmless and only permissive.

Maulvi Rafiuddin, opposing, said all social matters should be decided by the community itself and should not be decided by the House conditions in England and in India were different. In England marriages were arranged by the parties, while in India they were made by the parents. He asked whether a person who put his name to a pledge in a moment of weakness should be sentenced to transportation for marrying again if his wife were unsuited to him. In Christian countries celibacy was preferred, but in Indian marriage was almost obligatory among Hindus and Muslims.

Mr. Nariman: Why not Parsis. (Laughter).

Mr. Rafiuddin, continuing, said he was an upholder of ancient Hindu and Moslem culture and in the name of their religions he asked the House to reject the Bill.

Mr. Noor Mahomed said he would support the Bill provided his own amendments were accepted. He wanted to know how many cases of bigamy had taken place during the last fifty years. They were certainly not more than three or four Hindus and Muslims were monogamous in Sind, and owing to female population being smaller they could not afford to marry more than one wife. Whenever a Hindu had become a Muslim or a Christian, he had been persecuted and hunted and this measure would make his position worse. Hindu wives would not follow their husbands if they became Muslims or Christians and then what were they to do? asked the speaker.

"A PROGRESSIVE MEASURE."

Mr. C. M. Saptarshi wholeheartedly supported the Bill as every prosperous Hindu would consider it as a progressive measure. Moulvi Rafiuddin had said that no social legislationt should be undertaken by the Council, and if that were so, suttee would have been prohibited nor widow remarriage legalised. It was the duty of the reformed Council to legislate such a measure, and the problem was essentially a Hindu one. He was sure educated Muslims did not cherish the idea of polygamy inspite of Mansuri's assertion that they could marry four wives.

Mr. Noor Mahomed said his contention was that those Hindus who became Muslims should have liberty to marry again. Continuing, said Mr. Saptarshi, these objections would be removed in the Select Committee.

Mr. Mahomed Khutro said Hindus and Muslims were permitted to marry more than one wife, and he did not know why they should be bound down by this legislation. Every one had his religion, and he was bound to follow it.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan supported the Bill. He said the Bill concerned only the Hindu community and none other, and was it right on the part of Muslims to deny to Hindus in Sind this right if they wanted it! The objection to having any legislation in social matters was not a new one. The Bill was within the purview of legislation and there could be not the slightest objection to it. He asked Muslims to take an example fsom what had taken place in Egypt and Turkey and he thought this was just the measure necessary to rouse public opinion. If this legislation could prevent one polygamous marriage then it would have justified itself. The argument that religion and costs were in danger was familiar to them all, and they must not mind it. The principle was perfectly sound and must be accepted.

Mr E. E. Woods said the measure was permissive, and Hindus had asked for it. Not a single woman would fail to give her support to a Bill of this kind.

Mr. S K Bole, supporting said the measure should be made applicable to other parts of the Presidency. Of course he did not want to include his Muslim friends within the measure and they were at liberty to marry as many wives as they liked.

SURPRISED AT MUSLIM OPPOSITION.

Mr. S. N. Angadi, supporting, said the Bill was intended for Hindus alone, and he felt surprised at Muslem opposition. Unless they had social and political progress going hand in hand, the nation could not go forward. If a Hindu became a Muslim voluntarily, he could induce his wife to embrace the new religion with him.

Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai, supporting hoped the Bill would be the harbinger of more legislation of a similar nature. He thought domestic peace was more important than any other thing and they should accept the principle.

Hon. Mr. H. S. Lawrence said they did not want to vote as Government, and every member on the official benches was at liberty to vote as his conscience directed him. The introduction of legislation of this nature brought home to the council the question whether they should not have some women in the Council for it concerned one half of the population of this Presidency. After Mr. Adwani had replied the Bill passed its first reading and referred to the Select Committee for report within two months. Three small Bills were then withdrawn.

VILLAGE POLICE REGULATION AMENDING BILL.

Mr. R. D. Patil moved the first reading of the Bill to amend the Regulation of Village Police in the Presidency. He said the Police Patil who had the power of sentencing a man to 24 hours' imprisonment should be given an option of imposing a fine in lieu of imprisonment. S. T. Kambli, supported.

Mr. P. G. Joshi moved an amendment confining the power of the Patil to a fine of Rs. 5 only without any imprisonment. He said persons who officiated as Police Patil were very ignorant and were in the habit of lording it over their villages. There was no appeal from the sentence of confinement and the power of the Patil ought to be done away with. He could give many instances of Patils who had misused these powers for the purpose of extracting money.

Mr. A. Montgomeri opposed both the Bill and amendment. They had talked about the terrible powers of Patils of sentencing men to imprisonment, but it meant keeping the accused in the police chowki for one day, and the power of fining was ever worse than that of punishment in villages. He did not think the powers were likely to be abused as the Patil was socially and officiall an important person in a village.

Mr. L. S. Chowdhari supported the amendment.

Mr. N. K. Gunjal said owing to factions in villages these powers were misused by Patils and they should be done away with

Mr. G. B. Pradhan, supporting the amendment.

Mr. V. A. Surve said the powers of Patils were greater than that of a Governor, and they abused their powers.

Mr. M. D. Karki, without opposing the amendment, said he thought in villages where the people were poor the power of fines was worse than the power of giving a sentence of imprisonment, besides there were no means for recovering fines.

Mr. A. N Surve thought there must be two punishments, for to rich persons a sentence of confinement would act as a deterrent.

SIR M. HAYWARD'S REQUEST TO MR. JOSHI.

Sir M. Hayward did not know which of the powers were worse, of fine or imprisonment. The power of fines was likely to lead to abuses, and there was the difficulty of collecting them. It was for better to make men sit in the chowki than fine them. He thought the powers under the Act of 1867 should be submitted to an examination and revision, but it was a mistake to do away altogether with the powers of the Police Patil, and he thought in village squabbles the Patil should have the power of intervention. He asked Mr. Joshi not to press his amendment, but to keep it in reserve in the Select Committee when they could consider the whole matter.

Mr. C. M. Saptarshi said the anxiety of Government to invest the powers in the village headmen would be shown equally when the Punchayats Bill would come before the House. It was better to invest these powers in the Panchayat than in a single person like the Patil

Mr. R. D. Shinde supported the Bill.

Mr. H. D. Sahiba supported the amendment.

Mr. K. F. Nariman objected to the combination of the powers of police and magistracy in one person, as in the case of Patil. He thought the Patil should only investigate a case and then place it before a magistrate. He wanted Honorary Magistrates to be appointed in villages to try such cases.

After some other members had spoken, Sir M. Hayward said as Mr. Joshi had not accepted his suggestion he was reduced to opposing the amendment, as he thought it was dangerous to do away with the powers of Patils in villages.

AMENDMENT LOST.

The amendment was thrown out in division, 27 voting for and 52 against.

The Council then adjourned.

MUNICIPALITIES BILL.

(Continued from page 6.)

filling these important and responsible offices should be thrown open to a larger number. Thirdly, a change of incumbent will obviate faction, and promote the smoother working of the municipal machine. Fourthly, there is no longer any fear of discontinuity of policy as the whole municipal administration is now entrusted to the Standing Committee and the Chief Officer with wide powers. It is worthy of note that there is already a proposal to the same effect in regard to the local boards in the shape of a private Bill for the appointment of the President for one year.

Further, the President has now been empowered to appoint up to half the number of members on the various Committees. Under the existing law, the members of these Committees have been wholly elected. The new provision might, therefore, appear to be a retrograde measure. It is undoubtedly an innovation, but it has been made in the interests of the municipalities themselves. It is not as though Government have reserved the power to themselves. The power has been conferred on the chosen representative of the Municipality. Municipalities are generally torn by factions, and motions for the removal of the President have sometimes been brought not long after his election. This power has, therefore, been conferred on the President to ensure the success of his term of office. A good and wise President may be trusted not to misuse this power. Besides, there are sufficient safeguards against its abuse. The President is to be elected for any period from one year to three years, and the Municipality may elect any particular President for one year only, if they think fit. The President can also be removed by the Municipality whereas previously he could only be removed by Government on the recommendation of the Municipality. Further, the President is eligible for re-election, and this will act as an effective check against any misuse of his power.

Qualifications and Disqualifications.

An important change has also been introduced in regard to the qualifications for the franchise. Under the existing law, the right of vote and candidature was possessed only by certain classes of persons, such as Honorary Magistrates, Jurors, Assessors and the like, and payers of a certain qualifying tax. But under the present Act, the electoral roll for the City Municipalities will include all those on the electoral roll for the Legislative Council, and also payers of municipal taxes, other than octroi, terminal tax or toll. Women have also been made eligible. It is noteworthy that during the period of the reforms, women have been granted the right of vote and candidature in the municipalities and the local boards. The present franchise is thus a considerable advance on the old.

From qualifications, there is a natural transition to disqualifications. The disqualifications has now been withdrawn in the case of persons who have been sentenced to imprisonment for an offence punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months, or to transportation, *on the expiry of the sentence*. There have been two demands in regard to this matter. One was that persons convicted of offences not involving moral turpitude should be eligible for election. The other was that persons convicted of other offences punishable with six months' imprisonment should be qualified on the conclusion of five years after the expiry of the sentence. But Government have gone a step further in this matter. They have removed the disqualification altogether on the expiry of the sentence *in all cases*. This is a reform of a far reaching character, and should meet with general appreciation. As the disqualification has been withdrawn in the case of convicts, it could not be retained in the case of persons dismissed from Government service and pleaders whose sanads have been withdrwan. This amendment should more than satisfy the public demand. The popular desire was that the disqualification should be removed only in the case of political offenders. But Government have withdrawn the disqualification in the case of all offenders. Further, Government propose to undertake legislation to the same effect in connection with the enactments pertaining to the various local bodies at an early date.

In regard to the question of disqualification, it may be mentioned that a safeguard has been provided against the improper removed of a Councillor from office. Under the existing law, a Councillor could be recommended by the Municipality for removal from office without being given a chance of defending his conduct. Under the present Act, a Councillor cannot be so proceeded against without being afforded an opportunity of showing cause against the proposed action. Further, a change has also been introduced in regard to the period of disqualification of a Councillor removed from office. Under the existing law, the disqualification continued indefinitely. But under the present Act, the disqualification will cease automatically on the expiry of five years after his removal, unless previously withdrawn by Government.

Care has also been taken to ensure justice to persons not parties to election proceedings in the case of their disqualification by the trying Judge. Under the law as it stands, such persons could be disqualified for seven years without being given a chance of defending themselves. The present Act, however provides that an opportunity should first be afforded them to show cause against the proposed order. Persons not parties to election proceedings are thus protected against ex parte action.

Provision has also been made for the filling of vacancies due to the non-acceptance of office by persons elected or appointed as Councillors. The absence of such a provision in the existing law sometimes caused considerable difficulty, and the need has, therefore, been supplied.

Powers of City Municipalities.

Further, power to make by-laws in regard to a few additional matters has been conferred on City Municipalities. Thus, these bodies are now authorised to take adequate measures to ensure the supply of pure food and drink. They are also empowered to regulate pilgrims' lodging houses for the purpose of securing proper sanitation and preventing outbreaks of epidemics in pilgrim centres. They are enabled to exercise greater control over dairies and cattle sheds for the prevention of insanitary conditions. They can also provide for the stamping of weights and measures and levy fees for tehe purpose. They are authorised to fix terminal tax limits and stations as in the case of octroi, and to regulate the recovery of such tax. They can prescribe the use to which a building may be put in any area. They are empowered to take effective measures for regulating the management of parks and open spaces. Thus, the scope of municipal activity has been considerably widened in the public interest.

Some important additions have also been made to the duties and powers of City Municipalities. These bodies are now liable for the payment of charges incurred for the maintenance and treatment of indigent persons residing within their areas and subject to their authority sent for antirabic treatment. On the other hand, the liability of Municipalities for the charges in respect of the maintenance and treatment of pauper lunatics and lepers is limited to cases where the lunatic or leper has resided within the municipal area for one year.

The powers of City Municipalities have also been considerably extended. These bodies may now incur expenditure for providing music for the people; for the acquisition and maintenance of grazing grounds; for the constructions, maintenance, management, organisation or purchase of telephone lines; for the provision of accommodation for their servants; for the construction, management and maintenance of light railways and tramways; and for any public receptions, ceremonies, entertainments or exhibitions. In regard to the last power, a radical change has been introduced by the present Act. Under the existing law, expenditure on public receptions, ceremonies, entertainments or exhibitions could not be incurred without the previous concurrence of the Collector. This requirement was generally considered an unnecessary restriction on the powers of municipalities, and has therefore been withdrawn. Under the present Act, such expenditure can be incurred without the previous sanction of the Collector. At the same time, however, a safeguard has been provided against any misuse of municipal funds for this purpose in the condition that such expenditure should be sanctioned by two-thirds of the Councillors. The new enactment should, therefore, satisfy all parties. On the one hand, it is often contended that expenditure is sanctioned on addresses to officials by mere catch votes. On the other hand, expenditure is frequently incurred on addresses to non-official personages indiscriminately with little or no regard to the resources of the Municipality. The condition that such expenditure shall be sanctioned by two-thirds of the Councillors will act as a salutary check on any improper expenditure on this head.

Levy of Tax and recovery of arrears.

A few other powers conferred on the City Municipalities also deserve notice. Thus, provision has been made for the assessment of Government buildings situate within municipal limits. It has also been provided that in the assessment of a rate on buildings or land the basis of valuation may be either the annual letting value or the capital value. There has been a desire on the part of some municipalities to levy a tax on undeveloped lands on the basis of capital value. It was, however, considered doubtful whether this was permissible under the existing law. It was contended that the only basis of valuation was the annual letting value. But such value in the case of undeveloped lands is almost nil. It was, therefore, considered desirable to allow the capital value also to be taken as the basis of valuation. City Municipalities are further empowered to recover arrears of taxes by attachment of immoveable property also subject to the prior claims of Government in regard to land revenue. Under the existing law, only movable property could be touched. They are also authorised to take summary proceedings for the recovery of taxes from persons about to leave their limits. Entries in the assessment list and the amount of taxes claimed by the Municipality and the decision of the Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates in appeal have been declared to be final in certain cases. City Municipalities are now enabled to apportion the expenditure incurred on the improvement of a private street among the owners of the land or buildings situate on that street in such proportions as they think fit. Provision has also been made for the payment of compensation to the owner of any land included in the regular line of a public street who is refused permission to build thereon, and also to the owner of any building in regard to which loss, damage or expense has been caused thereby. City Municipalities are further empowered to carry water mains, pipes and ducts through the property of private persons. Then, powers similar to those possessed by the Bombay Corporation have been conferred on City Municipalities for dealing with houses unfit for human habitation, and with collections of water which are likely to be breeding places of mosquitoes. The present practice of farming out slaughter house fees has been legalized by statute, as it was held to be unauthorised under the existing law. City Municipalities have been further empowered to regulate a few additional places and trades which are likely to be nuisances, such as factories or places of business where the motive power is furnished by animals or steam or water or any mechanical means, the process of oil extracting, manufacture of snuff of sweetmeats, and the like. Thus, the sphere of municipal usefulness has been considerably extended for the public advantage.

A few other features of the Act also call for mention. Thus, provision has been made for a reference to the District Court in cases where any of the parties is dissatisfied with the award of a Panchayat in a dispute respecting compensation or damages in regard to land. It was suggested in some quarters that, before Government acquire a land on behalf of a Municipality, the question of compensation should first be decided in cases of dispute, not by the panchayat as at present, but by the District Court, and at the instance of the Municipality. The result would be that land acquisition would be delayed, and the whole burden of approaching the District Court would be thrown on the Municipality. The provision in the present Act for a reference to the District Court should meet the requirements of the case.

Further, Government are empowered to make a formal and public enquiry prior to the suspension of any alleged defaulting municipality. This provision has been based on the practice prevailing in England. It will afford the Municipality an opportunity of defending its conduct. It is, therefore, both in the interests of justice and of the Municipality concerned.

Finally, an alternative remedy has been provided in the shape of dissolution in cases of default on the part of any Municipality. The only course at present open to Government was suspension. The new provision will afford the people of the place an opportunity of electing better representatives on the next occasion.

The measure is thus of an important and far reaching character, and will it is hoped meet with general appreciation.

LATE SIR SURENDRANATH.

CONDOLENCE MEETING AT MOMBASA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MOMBASA, Aug. 10.

The Indian Association held a mass meeting and passed a resolution expressing feelings of sorrow for Sir Surendranath's sad demise.

SANGLI'S GRIEF.

POONA City, August 8.

At a public meeting of citizens held at Sangli last evening under the chairmanship of Mr. V. K. Mainkar, Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri moved a resolution expressing grief of Sangli citizens at the death of Sir Surendranath Banerjee and conveying condolences to the deceased's family. After the speeches made by Messrs. Abhyankar and Chhapkhane, the resolution was unanimously passed.

The staff and tsudents of Willingdon College, Sangli, met yesterday under the chairmanship of Principal Bhate and passed a similar resolution.—A. P.

JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION'S SYMPATHY.

The Executive Committee of the Journalists' Association of India has passed a resolution placing on record its sense of profound loss on the death of Sir Surendranath Banerjee who rendered invaluable services to Indian journalism as one of its pioneers. "The Committee has also conveyed its sympathy to Bengal and the 'Bengalee'" in their loss which is shared by the whole country.—A. P.

KAKORI DACOITY.

1 KILLED 2 WOUNDED.

LUCKNOW, Aug. 10.

The enquiries on the spot of the Kakori occurrence indicate that the communication cord was pulled in the second class compartment and not in the guard's van. The guard was held up by three men who as previously reported boarded the train when it had just got in motion. Only one man was killed and two wounded (and not two killed, one wounded as previously reported). The dead body and the empty cash chests were recovered by the Superintendent of the Railway Police who had proceeded to the scene of the dacoity last night. Elaborate measure to effect the arrest of the gang have been taken and the police hope to capture some of the men in a short time.—A.P.

(Details of this dacoity are given on Page 9.)

A correspondent wires from Ajmer:—

Shriyut Kshemanand Rahat left Ajmer for Bikaner on an extensive Sammelan tour. He will visit all important towns of Bikaner State enlisting sympathies for the Rajastan Hindi Sammelan, searching old manuscripts and gathering information about Hindi.

ON BRINK OF STRIKE?

WILL GOVERNOR INTERVENE?

MR. BAKHLE INTERVIEWED.

"Unless the Government take some steps or His Excellency personally intervene," said Mr. R. R. Bakhle, a member of the Textile Workers' Deputation when interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative last night on the eve of his departure for Poona, "I see no hope of a strike being averted."

Mr. R. R. Bakhle, who is a member of the Servants of India Society and a member of the Workers' Deputation that is to wait upon His Excellency to-morrow (Wednesday) added that, as it was, they had lost all faith in the millowners taking any measures to alleviate the lot of the poor mill operatives. "The men have been penalised in four ways. Some mills have been entirely closed, turning out a large number of operatives on the street. The management of some mills are running short hours since May last, while other mills have reduced the number of operatives. And over and above this there is the cut of 11½ per cent. in the wages of the men. And what is more, while the individual millowner has every liberty to effect economy by way of short hours and reduction of men, the wage cut is compulsory in all mills, no matter whether they are running at a profit or at a loss. In fact it is understood that the Millowners' Association can penalise a mill that does not carry out its decision."

Asked about the mind of the rank and file, Mr. Bakhle said that the men resembled an inflammable material ready to catch fire at any moment. In view of this state of their mind, the leaders had studiously avoided holding any meetings of the men. Speeches made in meetings have a tendency to inflame their passions without doing them any good. The leaders had found that the distribution of leaflets and handbills in the vernacular, explaining the whole situation and the efforts made by their representatives to put their case properly and squarely before both the millowners and the public has produced good effect. Thousands of these leaflets have been broadcast during these days among the men and the contents of the same has filtered down even to the illiterate men.

"At any rate," concluded Mr. Bakhle "we are not going to do anything that will unnecessarily put a strain on the already overstrained feelings of the operatives."

MADRAS CORPORATION.

SWARAJISTS SWEEP BYE-ELECTIONS

MADRAS, Aug. 10.

Counting of votes in the elections held on Saturday last for three seats on the Corporation took place this morning at the Corporation office. Swarajist candidates carried all the seats. In the Muthialpat division, Mr. Burra Satyanarayana (Swarajist) secured 507 votes against 388 polled by Rao Bahadur Thanikachalam Chetty, sitting member and President of the Corporation. In the Basin Bridge Division Mr. Singavelu Chetty (Swarajist) secured 292 votes against 261 cast in favour of Mr. Madangopal Naidu. In the Mylapore Division Mr. K. Bhashyam (Swarajist) polled 476 votes against 152 polled by Mr. T. S. Ramaswamy Iyer. Mr. Sami Venkatachelam Chetty (Swarajist) has been declared elected for his division his rival having withdrawn his candidature.—A.P.

UNIVERSITY FOR C. P. HINDUSTHANI

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUBBULPORE, August 6.

A meeting of the leading citizens of Jubbulpore was held in the Town Hall under the presidentship of Seth Govinddass, M.L.A., to consider the advisibility of having a separate university at Jubbulpore for fourteen Hindustani districts. Among those who attended were Khan Bahadur Zaker Ali and Rai Bahadur Hiralal, retired Deputy Commissioners Beohar Raghubirsing Rais and Rai Bahadur Dr. S. N. Barat. The president in his opening speech made out a case for a separate university basing his arguments on racial and linguistic differences subsisting between the Marathi and Hindusthani provinces. He also emphasised the fact that the local Robertson College presented the best nucleus for a university with its fine surroundings, buildings and staff. Mr. Ahmed, Bar-at-Law then moved a resolution for the university. Rai Bahadur Hiralal read a number of letters from various Municipalities, District Councils and prominent men of the province including Sir Hari Sing Gour. The resolution was carried with one dissentient voice. With a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting was dissolved.

RS. 20,000 DONATION TO GIRLS' SCHOOL.

AHMEDABAD, August 8.

Mr. Parmanand Gangatram Tripathi, Managing Custodian, Rothfield Properties, India and England, and Chairman of the Board, has contributed Rs. 20,000 to the Nottingham Girls' High School in the name of Captain C. F. Rothfield. He has also donated Rs. 500 to the All-India Das Memorial Fund.—A. P.

HIGH COURT.

ENTICING AWAY A MARRIED WOMAN.

EUROPEANS CONVICTED.

APPEAL DISMISSED.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Fawcett and Mr. Madgaonker on the appellate side of the High Court disposed of the appeal preferred by Victor Louis Barivelly against the decision of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Raingneker, who convicted him, along with two others, on the charge of enticing away the wife of William Ferdinand Gilbert, Deputy Station Superintendent at the Victoria Terminus Station of Bombay.

The complainant W. F. Gilbert was legally married to Ethel Gilbert in 1912, and they have two issues of the marriage. Accused No. 2 Mrs. Yoonne Fern who is a married woman is a school friend of Mrs. Gilbert, and used to correspond with her from Persia where she had been living with her husband. In April 1924, Mrs. Fern left her husband in Persia and came down to Bombay where she used often to visit Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert. Accused No. 1 (appellant) is an associate of Mrs Fern whom he met in Persia, and followed her to Bombay. Both of them had admitted that they had intended to elope to Rangoon and live there together as husband and wife. Accused No. 3 Charles Perett was a friend of theirs, and was employed as a Ticket-Collector at the Victoria Terminus Station under the complainant. Mrs. Gilbert and all the three accused used to meet together at a tailor's shop.

THE ELOPEMENT.

In September, 1924, they decided to go away to Madras. Accordingly on 12th September Mrs. Gilbert disappeared from her husband's house taking with her all the cash and jewellery. All the three accused left the same day with her and went to Madras. There accused No. 3 and Mrs. Gilbert lived separately as husband and wife, and so did accused Nos. 1 and 2. No. 3 got no work and lived on Mrs. Gilbert's money, and after the whole amount of Rs. 3,000 was gone he left her on 6th November giving her Rs. 200. Mrs. Gilbert then joined Nos. 1 and 2 who subsequently took her to Poona where she has been since living with them.

The defence of the accused was that Mrs. Gilbert was willing to go with them. Accused No. 3 who had passed off as her husband at Madras stated that "she was the tempter and he was the victim." The Magistrate, in convicting them, observed that the wife's complicity in the transaction was no more material on this charge than it was on the charge of adultery and referred to the view held by the Bombay High Court that the fact of the woman's willingness did not diminish the criminality of the act.

Against the sentence, the accused No. 1 appealed to the High Court.

JUDGMENT.

Their Lordships, in dismissing the appeal, observed that it was clearly proved that accused No. 1 (appellant) and accused No. 2 Mrs. Fern went to Madras with accused No. 3 and Mrs. Gilbert. There Accused No. 1 and Mrs. Fern lived together as husband and wife, and accused No. 3 and Mrs. Gilbert did the same thing. If the case had rested there, it might be said that there was nothing to show that accused No. 1 had the requisite intention and abetted the taking of Mrs. Gilbert by accused No. 3. There was, however, evidence that he had taken part in the suggestion to Mrs. Gilbert that she should go to Madras with accused No. 3 for illicit intercourse, and that he had helped Mrs. Gilbert by making plans and purchases for the journey, and that he all along knew that the object of the journey was that accused No. 3 and Mrs. Gilbert should live as husband and wife at Madras. No doubt Mrs. Gilbert might have been quite willing to fall in with these plans but it was clear that unless accused Nos. 1 and 3 had provided her with the opportunity, she probably would not have left her husband. Their Lordships therefore thought that the accused had been rightly convicted. Their Lordships therefore confirmed the sentence of the lower court and dismissed the appeal.

A WOUND-UP CONCERN.

PREFERENTIAL CLAIM AGAINST "ADVOCATE OF INDIA."

(Before Sir Norman Macleod, Chief (Justice and Justice Coyaji).

D. Pudanaji and Co ..... Appellant.

Vs.

N. H. Moos. ..... Respt.

In this appeal the facts were that on 9th February, 1922 the respondent who was the Receiver in High Court suit No. 688 of 1917 advanced to F. F. Gordon Ltd. a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 under the following circumstances. F.F. Gordon Ltd. was a private Ltd. Co. registered under the Indian Companies Act in March 1916. Its object was to carry on the business of newspaper proprietors and to take over the business of the "Advocate of India" owned by F. F. Gordon and Co. Its capital was Rs. 200,200 consisting of 2002 fully paid up shares of the nominal value of Rs. 100 each. Out of these Mr. F. F. Gordon held 2000 shares and the remaining two were held by one H. P. Byramji. Under its Articles Mr. Gordon was its first governing Director. In 1917 Mr. Gordon left India and never to return. On 9th September 1920 Mr. Gordon executed a power of attorney in favour of one James Cunningham to act for him as Managing Director of the Company and as Editor of the "Advocate of India." As the Company was in need of money, Mr. Cunningham wrote a letter to the respondent intimating that he was prepared to mortgage to him the goodwill machinery, etc., belonging to the Company, as a security for a loan of Rs. 2½ lakhs. Thereafter on 9th February, 1922, an agreement was arrived at by which the Receiver advanced Rs. 2 lakhs to Mr. Cunningham, and the latter took possession of machinery presses and all moveable property comprised in the said agreement as the receiver's agent.

On 1st September 1922 the Company was wound-up and an Official Liquidator appointed. On 17th Jan. 1923, the Receiver claimed to be ranked as a secured creditor for the loan of Rs. 2,00,000. The claim was investigated by the Liquidator who allowed it as a preferntial claim subject to the sanction of the Court to the extent of moveables. On 7th April 1923 the Liquidator applied for directions and the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemp after hearing counsel for the Petitioning Creditors passed an order in favour of the Receiver. The petitioning creditors filed this appeal against the judgment and order of Mr. Justice Kemp.

It was contended on behalf of the petitioning creditors that there was no pledge as there was no effective transfer of possession in favour of the Receiver, that Mr. Cunningham had no authority to borrow money on a pledge and that as the charge was intended to be a floating security and as the Agreement was not registered under Section 109 of the Indian Companies Act, it was void against the Liquidator and otther creditors of the Company.

Their Lordships held that the agreement of 9th February, 1922 did not create a pledge of specific assets belonging to the Company in favour of the Receiver, but created a floating charge on all the Company's assets and was therefore compulsorily registrable under Section 109 of the Indian Companies Act, and as it was not so registered it could not have a preferential claim.

Their Lordships accordingly allowed the appeal with costs. The respondent was made to pay the appellants' costs in the Lower Court also.

BORAH CEMETERY CASE.

RULING ON MATTERS OF FAITH.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crump.)

Alibhoy Adanji Peerbhoy and another ..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

Roshanally Mahomedally Rangwala and others ..... Defendants.

In this case the plaintiffs as Dawoodi Bohras *inter alia* claimed the right of burial in the burial ground at Mazagon set apart for the Dawoodi Bohra Community. The case involved the question as regards the Spiritual Authority and position of the Mullaji Saheb who is the religious head of the Dawoodi Bohra Community. The case has been going on for several days past and the third defendant who is also one of the principal witnesses for the defendants was being cross-examined. In the course of the cross-examination plaintiffs' counsel proposed to put to the witness questions relating to the doctrines on certain points of faith to be found in the Koran, in the Hadees (Sayings of the Prophet) and other religious books of Islam. This was objected to by the defendants' counsel.

His Lordship giving his ruling on the point observed that it was clear that the plaintiffs claimed their right of burial as members of the Dawoodi Bohra Community. Their right rested on the proposition that they were members of the Dawoodi Bohra Community. The defence in substance was that the plaintiffs had ceased to be such members (a) because they refused to accept the Mullaji Saheb as Dace-ul-Mutlak and (b) because they had been validly excommunicated by the Mullaji Saheb. On the issues framed in the case the Court was required to pronounce its decision as to what matters were deemed to be essential to the true Dawoodi Bohra Faith. The term Dawoodi signified those Bohras who believed that the true successor to the 26th Daee was Darwood,bin-Kutubshah whom they reverenced as the 27th Daee. The difference arose on the question of the succession to the 46th Daee. Both sides held that succession was by appointment. The plaintiffs contended that the 46th Daee appointed no successor. The defendants contended that there was a valid appointment. The 46th Daee died in 1840 and there had been since that date 5 holders of the office and the point of doctrine in dispute was as to whether these five subsequent holders of the office held the same rank and power as their predecessors. The defendants said that they did. The plaintiffs contended that they were inferior in status.

The cemetery in dispute was dedicated in 1903 and the essential question to be determined was what was the true faith of the Dawoodi Bohras at the time.

In His Lordship's view the point in dispute was not whether the Dawoodi Bohra faith was the true faith in accordance with the Islamic doctrine and it was not proper to enter into the examination of the religious works published during the last 1300 years. The Court was concerned to determine only the true nature of the orthodox Dawoodi Bohra faith. In matters of faith, it was useless to apply rules of logic and the line of inquiry proposed to lead to no result beyond an investigation into abstruse questions of theological doctrines. Granting that Dawoodi Bohras could not hold particular doctrines as being inconsistent with the true faith of Islam, it did not follow that in fact they did not hold these doctrines.

His Lordship therefore upheld the objection and disallowed the proposed inquiry.

£A 13500 GUINEAS HORSE

Topical Press.

13,500 guineas were paid for the late Sir Edward Hulton's Oojah, the 3-year-old horse shown here, by Mr. S ol Joel last month.

EDUCATION OF MUSLIMS.

(Continued from page 7).

state of things. From the figures published by the Director of Public Instruction in his annual report for the year 1923-24, it will be seen that there is a disproportionate difference between the figures for primary education and those for secondary education. The apathy of the Mahomedans is mainly responsible for their backwardness in secondary education but to my mind here gain the economic servitude of the bulk of the Mahomedan population ha aggravated the situation. The only solution of this difficulty appears to be to provide facilities with a view to the cheapening of tducation and making it availab in every nook and corner. Other communities have as a result of private enterprise established schools in plac s suitable to them more or less on communal lines Mahomedans have with one or two exceptions neglected this aspect of the question. I do not mean schools of the type of the one running at Panchgani. These are institutions which cater for the well-to-do classes. I mean such schools as can be easily accessible to the poor with facilities for board and lodge free or at a nominal rate. I would not advise you to depend upon State help altogether. Help as I said before, must come from within and am sure Government will not fail to respond to our call when it is made in right earnest. In this connection I may draw your attention to the fact that very recently a boarding house for Muslim boys has been started in Hyderabad Sind t which I have made an annual contribution of Rs. 3,000. I cannot help thinking that it is the establishment of such hostels in taluka, divisional and district towns that will go a great way in the solution of our educational problems. There is anothe way by which we can accelerate the pace of secondary education. We have to devise a scheme of scholarships on lines calculated to meet the requirements of secondary education in the most satisfactory way. To accomplish this object the appeal must be made to the philanthropy of the wealthy classes amongst us and the net-work of waqfs and iharitable funds spread over the country must be utilized. But a wide spread propaganda conducted on systematic lines is essential for these purposes. It is for conferences such as these to take organized action in the matter and to set an example for other bodies to follow. This matter should receive your immediate attention. Speeches and resolutions should now give way to concerte and practical results achieved by unceasing and disciplined action. Charges are hurled against conferences such as these that they are barren of results, that the oratory and logic of speakers does not fructify in solid achievements and that they are just like the storm which is usually followed by the proverbial lull. Let this conference not justify this charge.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

Mahomedans constitute nearly 10 per cent of the population in the Presidency proper. The percentage of Mahomedans in the colleges in the Presidency is 0.23 as against 4.1 in Secondary schools. These figures need no comment. Now let us look to the figures for Sind. The Mahomedans comprise nearly 80 per cent. of the population in Sind. The percentage of Mahomedans in Colleges is 0.06 as against 1.4 in Secondary schools. I give below an extract from the report of the Director of Public Instruction to show the extent of the backwardness of the Sind Mahomedans in respect of education. A perusal of these official figures will give an idea of the appalling backwardness of the Mahomedans in Sind and the Presidency. Meagre and miscrosocopic as the number of Mahomedan pupils receiving University education is, the results of this education are none the less disappointing. There can be no two opinions on the fact that the system of education at present available in this country leaves much to be desired. Unless there is a complete overhauling of the system it would be futile to expect matters straightening up. The aim and object of the University education is and should be the production of capable and efficient citizens. How far we have been successful in this object is a matter which I leave for your decision. Our education to be of any real value to us as a living community should be nationalistic in the sense that it should be given a broader outlook on the individual existence as indissoluble from, and one with the national existence. Our curricula will have, therefore, to be remodolled with a view to bringing them into line with our national demands. I do not belong to that school of thought which aims to create national system of education obtaining in the ancient times. Without commenting on the soundness or otherwise of the aims of the school of thought, I wish to make my position clear that as an advocate of a progressive religion I would like to incorporate what is best in Western civilization and culture. I would however, strike a note of warning against a thoughtless imitation of the West. Our national features our national traditions and our national existence should not be allowed to disappear.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATIONS.

I now turn to the subject of religious education, which should in fact be the basis of any system of secular instruction. Without a back ground of moral and religious education any edifice of secular instruction is bound to topple down as house of cards. If we review in this light the course of instruction such as is being imparted in this land we are not a little perturbed to see that in our scheme of things religion finds no place. Our youths are being brought up in a purely secular atmosphere and the disappointing results of our present day education are mainly due to this defective system. Government have observed an attitude of neutrality in the matter of religion and this attitude is not quite unjustifyable. It is for us to make adequate provision for religious education in all seats of learning. By religious instruction I do not mean to say an unintelligent and parrot-like reading of our holy Quran, but a good grounding in the principles and philosophy of our religion which would make our young men ardent believers in and staunch advocates of our faith.

EDUCATION OF GIRL.

There has been a consensus of opinion of all Muslim publicists on the question of educating our girls. Opinions, however, defer on the form which that education should take. We are not concerned with the latter part of the question so much as with main point at issue. In our religion education is compulsory both on the males and the females. The rate at which progress is being made in this direction is however very slow. From the official figures it will be seen that there are no Mahomedan girls receiving collegiate education while their number in Secondary Schools is only 143. The difficulties in the way of education of girls are immense and manifold. That, however, is the reason why unceasing efforts should be made to tackle the problem on satisfactory lines. There is, however, much confusion and misunderstanding regarding the object for which instruction is imparted to girls. The bulk of our people are still groping in the darkness of ignorance and they are not in a position to judge the advisibility or otherwise of this type of Education. They are in a majority of cases prejudiced against educating their girls. It is here that propaganda work conducted on tactful and right lines is essential. Public opinion must be educated. This is more true of Sind than of the Presidency proper where the progress of education both of males and females is disappointingly slow. The crux of the problem is that girls cannot be induced to go beyond the primary stage for obvious reasons. Facilities should, therefore, be provided with a view to creating interest in the prosecution of secondary and collegiate education. The control of primary education is now gradually being transferred to District Local Boards and Municipalities in the Presidency and very shortly this will also eventuallise in Sind as well and it will be for the members of these bodies to find ways and means for the promotion of primary education among boys and girls. It is to be hoped that Mahomedan interests will receive the consideration which Mahomedans as a minority Community deserve.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The following are extracts from the speech of Shaikh Yakub Vazir Oriental Translator to the Government of Bombay as Chairman of the Reception Committee:—

Nearly a year ago when you called me to this duty we were faced with educational problems of immense importance, with schemes which were in the process of crystallization and with issues of far reaching consequences which required to be grappled with. We are indeed passing through a very eventful period which, when chronicled by the future historian, will form an important epoch in the history of our progress. The hard fact, however, has to be recognised that the way in which we take advantage of the opportunities available and the zeal and energy with which exploit the possibilities, will prove the measure of our fitness to servive as a community worthy of taking part in moulding the destiny of India.

The Primary Education Act, which loomed large on the horizon last year, is now being gradually put into operation. No community to-day stands in more pressing need of compulsion in Education than the Mahomedans. The principle of compulsion, which forms the basis of the Act, and which will be gradually extended as experience of the local condition of each district will be gained, has been recognized by all educationists as of vital importance for the spread of education among minority communities. The transference of the control of Primary Education to local bodies is an important step towards the one goal for which we are all striving—Self-Governt within the Empire. While it may be argued that the idea which was at the back of the mind of the framers of the Act might not be realised to the fullest extent and that even the object with which the Act was placed on the statute book may be frustrated in a country in which the interests of the minority communities have to be guarded by Government, the advantages which are expected to accrue from this measure will, it is hoped, counterbalance the defects inherent in an Act such as this. It will, therefore, be for us and the Government to remedy the administrative imperfections which will be noticed in the actual working of the Act. We are, however, not in a position at this stage to give an opinion as regards the extent to which the object underlying this measure has been or will be realised. Sufficient time must elapse before we can review the position and arrive at a correct estimate. In the meantime it is for conferences like this to press upon the attention of the Local Bodies the necessity for providing equal and adequate facilities for all communities in respect of education. We shall continue to watch with interest and solicitude the progress which this experiment will make.

In the domain of secondary education we notice with regret that we practically stand where we were last year. We pressed last year for an extension of the facilities for secondary education, for the cheapening of the present system of education which has been admittedly costly for a Mahomedan of average means and for a general awakening of interest among the masses for reaping the maximum benefit from the opportunities available. We have to admit that the pendulum has not swung appreciably in the desired direction. It was suggested last year that in the interest of Muslim Education Anglo-Urdu High Schools and Middle Schools should be started in suitable centres but it is regrettable to note that this suggestion which was partially concurred in by Government is still hanging fire. In taking stock of the situation as it stands to-day we notice that while, as compared with previous years, our activities have been carried on with greater energy and enthusiasm, we still fall far short of the required test. This is not a very happy state of things to ponder over. Year in and year out we have been formulating schemes for extending the facilities for education but we have not yet been able to keep pace with, much less to surpass, other communities who were none too early in the field. There appears to me some inherent defect in the system which we are trying to evolve. It is for you, Gentlemen, to carefully go into the whole problem and locate the weak points in the fabric and find out ways and means to remove them and to strengthen the system. What is urgently required for the fulfilment of this object is a group of enthusiastic workers with a clear grasp of the situation who know what they are about. Their energies should be primarily directed to the rural area which offers a wide field for pioneering efforts. Here is a field of activity than which no nobler field could be conceived. Let us get together a band of such workers with a view to their carrying on propaganda work on systematic lines.

With regard to Collegiate Education the "status quo" appears to have been maintained. The Ismail College at Andheri has not yet emerged from the embryonic stage. The problem of scholarships continues to be as vexed as before. The courses of studies prescribed for the B.A. and M.A. Degree examinations hardly conform to our requirements and the question of improving them in the proper direction has not yet been taken up. Urdu has been admitted for the Degree Examinations but it is painful to note that no provision has still been made in any of the Government Colleges for teaching the same, as has been done in the case of Marathi, Gujarati and Kanarese.

The question of hostel accommodation for Mahomedan boys in Bombay and Poona has not yet been tackled. Gentlemen, during the short time at my disposal I, can only indicate to you the broad and general lines along which your activities should be carried on. It is for conferences like this to investigate the problem thoroughly and suggest and apply remedies with a view to meeting the requirements of th situation.

After referring to the different aspects of education, the speaker concluded by stating:—

"Gentlemen, it would not be advisable for me again to go over the ground covered by me last year. I leave it to you to see whether and if so to what extent matters have improved. Whether we have been able to recover the lost ground is a matter which should receive your special attention. We are assembled to-day at a time when events of great importance and of far-reaching consequences have been casting their shadows. The world is progressing much more rapidly and if our pace is not accelerated we stand the risk of being landed in a position from which it will not be possible for us to extricate ourselves. In your counsels, therefore, you will, I hope, look ahead and formulate schemes and try to work them on lines which are calculated to meet the object I have indicated above. Your counsels and deliberations will, I am glad to observe, be guided by your President, who by his enlightened views and balanced judgment is the most fitted person to occupy the chair to-day cultured ruler of a premier state in India whose every act is characterised by breadth of vision and sound policy, His Highness has established his reputation as a patron of education. The effects of the liberal education which His Highness has received are evident in all his acts. His liberal hulp towards the cause of the promotion of education among the Mahomedans is too well-known to need mention here. The readiness with which His Highness accepted the invitation to preside at our deliberations to-day testifies to his sympathy for the cause of our education. I must congratulate you upon the choice you have made."

SERIOUS RAILWAY DACOITY.

ASSAILANTS KILL TWO PASSENGERS.

LUCKNOW, Aug. 10

A serious railway dacoity with murders is reported from Kakori Station on the Oudh Rohilkhand Railway at about fifteen miles from Lucknow. The 8 Down Passenger Train left Kakori at 7.15 last night and just as the train was moving three or four men entered the brake van, represented to the Guard that they had left their luggage behind and wanted the train to be stopped. In the meantime the train had travelled down towards Lucknow over a mile when the men held the Guard at the point of the revolver pulled the communication chord and stopped the train. The assailants were now joined by about 16 of their confederates who rifled the brake van and decamped with three cash chests and some parcels. The total loot is estimated to value about Rs. 10,000. It would appear that the dacoits knew beforehand that four chests of treasure were being despatched from Moradabad to Lucknow by this train. While four or five dacoits were busy in the guard's van a number of their confederates jumped into every passenger compartment and kept watch on the movements of the passengers. The dacoits found one Gurkha passenger arming himself with a rifle when they shot the Gurkha dead on the spot. A Mahomedan gentleman who peeped out of a window to see what the matter was was shot dead as well. A European passenger who had a rifle attempted to come ont of his compartment and was shot in the leg. At this juncture the Dehra Mail was seen coming up from Lucknow and when the dacoits saw its redlight they fled in haste. The dacoits all wore masks and were armed with revolvers. A special train with a contingent of railway police and some officers went to Kakori last night.—A. P.

GUJARAT VIDYAPITH NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 8.

News of Sir Surendranath's death reached the Vidyapith yesterday afternoon. The College was immediately closed. This morning after the opening prayer, Prof. A. T. Gidvani spoke a few words to pay tribute to Sir Surendranath's memory. He spoke of him as a great pioneer of the Indian National Movement whose public life means the history of his times. A bluhder of the Bureaucracy diverted Sir Surendranath from the career of a civil servant that he had chosen for himself to be the Tribune of the people, the role that Province had appointed for him. He entered public life with a rare equipment supplemented continually by his matchless industry. He worked hard in varied spheres Education, Journalism, Social Reform and Politics and in every one of them achieved rare distinction. His recent volume of reminiscences is a complacent review of his life and for that complacency Sir Surendranath had ample justification. His life was not a series of failures but a succession of triumphs that won for him the title of Bengal's uncrowned king in the Partition days. In recent times Sir Surendranath's politics thrust him in the back ground if a man who bore the title of a minister can be spoken of thus. Sir Surendranath thought that he had seen the Promised land when his countrymen see no such visions howsoever they strain their eyes. But these differences apart Prof. Gidvani said that India has reason to be proud of the patriotic career of the great Professor Politician who has just passed away. The first number of the fourth volume of "Sabarmati", the bi-monthly organ of the Students of the Vidyapith has been just published. It has a picture of the Deshbandhu frontispiece and another of the new buildings of the Vidyapith. It opens with an article on Manglacharan by Mr. Patel of the Language School and contains articles on Mirabai by the Editor, one Gujarat Architecture by Mr. Pathak and statistics of India's Sea borne trade by Prof. Dalal. The notes record College activities for the term. Prof. Mazmudar's article on Dreams deserves special mention. A special feature is the translation of a play by Bhasa entitled Balacharita. It has been specially translated to be staged on Janmashtami Day at the Vidyapith.

...TIONAL THANA CASE.

PROMINENT CITIZEN CHARGED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Numerous cases bristling with thrills come up before the Criminal and Civil Courts of Thana, not a few offering fascinating opportunities for newspapers in quest of appetising panulum for sensational journalism; but no case has hitherto excited such abnormally keen interest—no doubt, by reason of the high social and professional position of the parties concerned as the one which is now going on at Thana before the Personal Assistant to the Collector and Sub-Divisional Magistrate Mr. Fernandes.

This case is an offshoot of a complaint originally lodged before Mr. Rogers, First Class Magistrate, Thana, by Mr. V. L. Bhave, widely known and respected as a Marathi scholar distinguished for research work in history and Marathi literature, against Lieut. D. L. Patwardhan, of the London Air Force, having, according to his own statement in Court, a brilliant record of aerial war service, for the return of a title deed given to him by the Lieutenant as Security for a mortgage of Rs. 20,000. As a result of Mr. Bhave's complaint His Worship held that the matter was entirely of a civil nature and the conduct of the accused, namely, Lieut. Patwardan, did not amount to any criminal offence, and the complaint was therefore dismissed.

It seems that Mr. Bhave had by this time already filed a Civil Suit claiming the possession of the said title deeds, but Mr. Rogers gave sanction for a criminal prosecution and a complaint was accordingly lodged against Mr. Bhave before Mr. Fernandes, and summons was duly issued. The complaint was filed on 1st May, 1925.

At the beginning of the case Lieut. Patwardan applied for a search warrant respecting Mr. Bhave's business accounts for the year 1922, 1923 and 1924, but Mr. Bhave had then replied that he had entirely retired from business since 1919 and had since then kept no regular business accounts. However, the Air Officer having made a certain affidavit the search application was granted for the search of his residence at Thana as well as Bellapur and the search was duly taken. What papers were found or impounded is not yet disclosed.

Lieut. Patwardan in his examination-in-chief, *inter alia*, said: "Mr. Bhave had filed a case against me in Mr. Rogers' Court under Section 120. It was relating to the mortgage deed taken by me from him. My wife had mortgaged the property of one Mr. Taide in Berar for Rs. 20,000. This property along with my property at Palghar which consisted of 200 acres of lands taken from Government at concession rates. I mortgaged to Mr. Bhave for Rs. 15,000 and handed over the mortgage deed of Taide's property as a title deed to him. I took back this deed of Taide for the purpose of Record of Rights at Berar and passed a receipt for it to Mr. Bhave. Out of the Palghar property 190 acres was then sold to Messrs. Shamba Hammond and Manek Illavia for Rs. 55,000 through Mr. Bhave who introduced these purchasers to me. Before the sale deed I had taken another Rs. 2,000 from Mr. Bhave and had remortgaged the same properties over to him again. In the meanwhile I had agreed to give 5 acres of Palghar land out of the 10 left to Mr. Bhave's son. The sale deed of the Palghar property was signed by me as seller and my wife has attested to it as witness. This sale deed was signed on 13th March at Bombay and registered the next day. When this was being done Mr. Bhave told us that he had entirely released us from his debts and would get all his money from the purchasers from Messrs. Hammond and Manek. Not only that but he also stood security for the balance that was left over and was to be received by me. My wife refused to sign the second mortgage deed to Mr. Bhave for Rs. 2,000 or witness the sale deed unless she was sure of her being released from Mr. Bhave's rights over her mortgage deed of Rs. 20,000 of Taide's Berar property. Mr. Bhave told us that we were released, but my wife asked back her mortgage deed. For this reason the mortgage deed which was sent to Berar for being entered onto the Record of Rights on or about the 7th March and was given to Mr. Bhave at the time of the signing of the sale deed Mr. Bhave took the deed from me and handed it over to my wife then and there. Mr. Bhave had stood security for our balance and also for his own money. So I did not ask for or get anything then. Had I asked for I should have got the money and having paid Mr. Bhave's dues would have kept the rest for myself. In the search I wanted Mr. Bhave's business accounts which I know he keeps and were shown to me by himself. First day Mr. Bhave's residence at Thana was searched, and the papers which were taken are in the possession of the Police at present. On the second day I came to Thana for going to search his Bellapur residence but we could not go till afternoon. So the Police Sub-Inspector had promised me that he would go and seal all the receptacles and would keep them intact till I came and went the next day, but on coming to Thana on the next day I learnt that the Police Sub-Inspector had already gone and completed the search and had also returned. (Here two papers were produced, one a copy of a letter written by the purchasers to the Lieutenant dated 23rd February, 1924, and the other written by Mr. Bhave to the purchasers dated 17th June, 1924). Mr. Bhave had his mortgage deeds registered in the Bombay Registrar's office in September 1923, and March 1924 and the same mortgage deeds were again registered on 26th May, 1924 as it contained the property in the Berar States.

Before Lieut. Patwardhan's cross-examination was commenced by Mr. Ferreira, Solicitor, Mr. Hammond and also Mr. Manek and Mrs. Manoramabai Patwardan had their examination-in-chief completed. Mr. Clubwalla, of Messrs. Clubwalla and Purnanand, Solicitors, was also examined.

Lieut. Patwardhan, cross-examined by Mr. Ferreira, was asked if he was in receipt of any pension from Government. This question was objected to Mr. Ferreira observed that the question was asked as he wanted to show that Lieut. Patwardan was without an ability to maintain himself and family and had borrowed and borrowed heavily without any prospects of repaying the loans. Being asked the question against the Lieutenant replied that according to military rules he was not permitted to say whether he got any pension or not that the rules were printed for the Military Department but he could not produce them, and that he had no instruction up till then whether he was authorised to give the rules.

Q.—Up to now have you any instructions that you are forbidden to answer in Court whether you get a pension?

Mr. Gupte, the Public Prosecutor objected on the ground that "the disclosure would be a military disaster."

The criss-examination is proceeding.

LEADERS IN THE CASE

As the Public Prosecutor Mr. Vaidya was conducting the civil suit for Mr. Bhave this prosecution was entrusted to his assistant Mr. H. G. Shringarpur, B.A., LL.B., Mr. Bhave, therefore, applied for permission to Government for being defended by Mr. Vaidya in the criminal case, but the permission was refused and Mr. Govindrao Pradhan, M.L.C., defended him in the beginning but having had his Council work to do Mr. Ferreira, Solicitor, took his place and is now defending Mr. Bhave and is assisted by Mr. Abhyankar, B.A., LL.B., and other local pleaders. After a time Mr. Shringarpur was asked to hand over the brief to Mr. D. M. Gupte, who is now appointed Special Public Prosecutor for this case and is conducting the prosecution.

G. I. P. RY. ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

BOMBAY, August 7.

At the 15th meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee held on Thursday the 6th instant the following subjects were discussed.

Coupon Tickets.—These were at present sold in books of 24 coupons and at a previous meeting it was suggested that a passenger who had bought and used a whole book of 24 coupons should be permitted to buy another 12 coupons at the same rate. The Chairman advised the Committee that the Railway had decided to permit the issue of half books in the same season at the same rate to passengers who had already bought one book of 24 coupons.

Running of the Calcutta Mail via Nagpur:—As previously notified in the Press a member of the Committee represented that the time occupied by this train over the Bengal Nagpur Railway from Nagpur to Calcutta was long as compared with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway portion of the journey and asked whether the train could not be speeded up over the B. N. R. so as to secure an earlier and more convenient time of arrival in Calcutta.

The Chairman advised the Committee that the timings of the train had now been completely revised both on the G. I. P. and B. N. R. so as to secure the desired result. With effect fro mlst September the train will leave Victoria Terminus at 2 p.m. instead of 3-45 p.m., as at present and arrive in Calcutta at 7-10 a.m. (i.e., 7-34 a.m. Calcutta time) instead of at 10-20 a.m. as at present.

The Committee expressed their approval of the revised timings.

Publication of Railway Time Tables in the Vernacular:—At the suggestion of a member at the last meeting the Railway decided to look into the cost of printing the time tables in Marathi, which are at present printed in Hindi only, as it was thought that a substantial number of the travelling public on this side of India were Marathi speaking people.

The Chairman advised the Committee that the matter had been investigated and it was found that in printing the time tables in Hindi the Railway incurred a loss and it was anticipated that if they were also printed in Marathi a further equal loss would result. The Railway was not prepared to suffer any further loss on this account, but it was decided as an experiment to print half the usual issue in Hindi and half in Marathi.

Refusal of the G. I. P. Railway to pay certain small claims to merchants:—This matter had been discussed by the Committee previously and it was again brought up by a member, at the instance of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, who stated that the revised instructions issued to the effect that, "only provided the "weight lost was less than one per cent of the total invoiced "weight of the entire consignment and the monetary value of such loss worked out to Rs. 10/- or less, should the claim be repudiated. If, on the other hand, the loss was over Rs. 10/- or the short weight was one per cent and over of the total weight of the consignment the claim should be paid irrespective of the amount involved," were even worse from the point of view of the business community than the procedure hitherto in vogue on the Railway under which claims under Rs. 5/- only were not paid by the Railway.

The Chairman said that the G. I. P. Railway had strong reasons for adhering to its present procedure in addition to which it had legal sanction for all it had done in this behalf for the Courts regarded these losses as due to a risk inherent in the class of business being done. It was only in recent years that claims of this nature began to arise and they became numerous. They called for a large staff, and facilities and accommodation at Wadi Bunder were inadequate for the full weighment of all consignments. If the Railway were to weight all consignments coming in, there would be great delays in giving delivery and merchants would be occasioned a good deal of trouble and possibly loss over wharfage. And there were good grounds for believing that it was customary to underestimate the weights at booking points, with the result that the railway lost freight charges. After having had recourse to law a limit of Rs. 5 on payment of such claims was imposed. Later it was recognised that this limit was not quite fair in that, in the case of shortage in a small consignment of say 3 or 4 bags, wherein the value of the shortage may have been under Rs. 5/- which the Railway would not pay, the percentage lost might be 20 per cent. The rule was therefore revised and repudiation was based on a percentage.

The Chairman in concluding said that the Railway was not prepared, for many reasons, to alter its system which not only had legal sanction but which he also considered was eminently fair.

It had been said that the Railway realised large amounts on the sale of sweepings which could be utilised to pay these small claims. This was not correct, the amount realised on such sales fell far below the amount of compensation paid on account of slackages in grain and seed consignments at Wadi Bunder.

B. B. C. I. RLY. LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE'S MEETING.

The twelfth meeting of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Local Advisory Committee was held in Bombay on Thursday the 30th July. The Chairman informed the Committee that his Board had agreed that a trial should be given to the introduction of concession fares to third class passengers during the ensuing Christmas holidays.

The Chairman explained under what circumstaces temporary quarters had been put up at Matunga and stated that as a temporary stand-bye they had served the purpose for which they were intended and proved a real boon to the Workshop Staff.

MILLOWNERS & WORKERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. Grantham, the Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, whilst supporting my resolution for the adjournment of the House on 30th July very rightly questioned whether the mill-owners had made out a case for the reduction wages and had satisfied the Government that they had exhausted all ways and means of economies in their management.

I now find that the very next day after his speech his firm who are agents for the Gokak Mills Ltd., issued a circular letter to their shareholders under section 91C of the Indian Companies Act giving an abstract of the supplementary agreement entered into by the Directors of the said company when the firm of the Managing Agents Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd., Mr. Grantham being on both these bodies.

This will show how the advice preached is put into practice in these days of depression and cutting of wages of poor workmen who sweat not only for their bare livelihood but for securing profits to their employers.

The principal agreement was entered into by the Directors of the said Company on 27th January 1920 whereby Mr. Grantham's firm was to receive Rs. 500 a month as a fixed salary for office allowance. The said allowance of Rs. 900 is increased to Rs. 2,000 a month from 1st January 1925 with a retrospective effect.

The sad circular letter notifies and declares that Messrs. Bunbury, Grantham and Fox are interested in the supplementary agreement dated 21st July 1925. This declaration is also compulsory under the Indian Companies Act as the interest of the Directors ought to be disclosed to the shareholders.

I may further point out that the said firm is not only entitled to get the quadrupled salary but the firm of Mr. Grantham is under article 22 authorised to work for or contract with the Company and to do the work of shipping, landing and Commission Agents and the buying of cotton for the Company and any work for the Company upon such terms and conditions and on such remuneration as may from time to time be agreed upon between the firm and the Directors of the Company.

I leave the public to judge how many kinds of remunerations are received by the Agents and how the fixed salary is quadrupled within a short period of five years. May I enquire whether during the same period they have at least doubled the wages of their workmen.—Yours, etc.

S. K. BOLE.

Council Hall,
Poona, Aug 8.

SEX BAR IN ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY

ALLAHABAD, August 9.

The Executive Council of the Allahabad University has declined to reconsider its resolution prohibiting the admission of women to the B. A. classes but has requested the Vice-Chancellor to consider favourably the application of these girls who had already studied a year at the University for continuing their studies there provided their parents so desired.—A. P.

TERRIBLE NUISANCE AT VILLE PARLE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, August 7.

At Ville Parle there has been for some time a terrible nuisance, and the public are wondering how the Notified Area Committee can tolerate it.

Just near the Hindu burning ground there is an open space on the Ghodbunder Road called Kanthan. This open land, which from its situation and size, could, no doubt, be converted into a very healthy recreation and breathing ground is allowed by the Committee to be used for the foul purpose of discharging in it cesspool filth, night soil and refuse which though attractive to swarms of crows and carrion is extremely repulsive to human nostrils.

Owing to the noxious and nauseous stench emanating from all this filth and dirt, people have to give the dumping ground a wide berth while passing by.

In spite of several petitions from the public beseeching the Committee to rid it of the nuisance the Committee has taken no steps whatever for its abatement.

It is, therefore, to be hoped that the Collector will personally intervene in the matter so that the grievance complained of may be remedied without any further delay.

PANIC IN NAGPUR.

SUDDEN OVERFLOODING OF THE NAG

NAGPUR, August 10.

This morning for three hours people were in a panic owing to the sudden and unprecedented overflooding of the Nag. A part of Sitabaldi and city and the Maharaj Bag were under water. The inmates were with greatest difficulty dragged out of houses. Some persons took shelter on house tops and on trees So far no loss of human lives is reported but some animals of the Maharaj Bag were swept away. At the time of wiring the flood has commenced subsiding and normal condition has been restored.—A. P.

FREE KICKS.

BY CENTRE HALF.

The week's football has produced nothing startling and the League proceeds quietly enough. The City Police lost to the Bombay Gymkhana by 3 goals to 5. There was not much science in the game but thrills abounded. The Police forwards are hopelessly weak in front of goal. Gravestone and Dathie are the only two who show any initiative at all. Hewson and Dewy are as safe a pair of backs as any in the second division. Haydock has developed into a regular gold mine where goals are concerned and at present heads the list of goal scores. McKenzie is a useful forward but shows a tendency to be caught out of his place.

The second string of the West Yorks now hold a commanding lead and should experience no difficulty in winning first place. They have as yet not been beaten and the only two teams to force a draw with them are the Police and the B. B. A. F. I. The latter had another bit of their usual ill-fortune when the R. A. were able to draw with them. The Battalion had the better forwards and were able to take the lead in the first minute of the game. A penalty for hands against Cohen gave the Gunners the opportunity of equalising; but the Battalion were awarded a penalty forwards against Daniels and again took the lead before the interval. In the last five minutes the Gunners equalised from a corner. The trouble with the A. F. I. lies in the weakness of the halves and backs. It is inexplicable to me why Cohen who is the weakest player in the team should be placed in the position of greatest responsibility. He neither has the ability nor the inclination to do the arduous work. Coupled with these defects he has the unpleasant habit of standing in the middle of the field, after committing a blunder, and shouting to his colleagues "Oh! come on." Incidentally he makes no attempt to regain possession but stands and mumbles. This might suit him admirably but it is exceedingly trying to members of his team who have to tolerate him Mitten and D'Agorne are still going strong, while Long improves every day. There seems to be some difficulty however in securing a suitable inside-left.

The record of seven goals put up by the Gymkhana last week against the Y. M. C. A. was equalled by the Yorks when they met the Colaba United. This is rather strange as the United showed good form in defeating the Gymkhana by three goals to one. The surprise of the week was the defeat of the "A" team of the Royal Artillery by the B. B. R. A. who incidentally fielded a team of only ten men. The Gunners began well by scoring two goals in the first five minutes, but the B. B. R. A. rallied well and led by the odd goal in five before half-time. After the interval they increased their score by another goal. They have acquired a new goal-keeper in Brierley late of the Y. M. C. A. Brierley is undoubtedly a splendid goalie but I would not compare him with Lynn who is one who makes no mistakes and can always be relied upon to play a consistent game. No doubt Brierley will not have to endure so many defeats now, but I must say I should have thought better of him if he had stuck to the team he played in for the major portion of the season.

WHO IS "WAY-FARER"?

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" writes:—

Considerable curiosity has been roused as to the identity of the "way-farer" whose letter about the Das-Lytton negotiations appeared in the "Bengalee." The general impression is that "way-farer" is the "intermediary" or one of the intermediaries. We are most credibly informed that the fact is not so. "Way-farer" is not a European but a Bengalee. After the publication of something about the "negotiations" in the "Servant" "way-farer" placed himself in track of the "intermediary" and was able to obtain from him pieces of information which he published in the "Bengalee." The "intermediary" is a Lucknow professor—a Bengalee and not a European. It is not correct that a European gentleman, Mr. Thorne, was also an intermediary. The lady friend at whose invitation Deshbandhu and Lord Lytton had met at a house in the neighbourhood of Belur is well-known to the public and is almost a constant companion of Mrs. Besant. We cannot disclose the names of the "way-farer," the intermediary and the lady for obvious reasons.

Particulars can be obtained from the Secretary to the Permanent Committee for Departmental Examinations, Council Hall, Poona.

The All-India Ayurvedic Mahamandal (Cawnpore) has entered a strong protest against what it calls "the indiscreet and reckless attack on the Ayurvedic Physicians in general," made by Mahatma Gandhi in "Young India".

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SWARAJ AND ARMY INDIANISATION

PLAN OF EXPANSION IN TEN YEARS

DR. DADACHANJI'S LECTURE

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha, Dr. K. K. Dadachanji, delivered a public lecture on "Swaraj and Indianization of the Army in ten years," at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, on Saturday evening, Mr. M. A. Jinnah presiding. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. Dr. Dadachanji kept the audience both serious and humorous and his lecture was heard with rapt attention.

Mr. Jinnah in introducing Dr. Dadachanji said, he had taken great deal of interest in the question of the Indianization of the army which was a creed of Swaraj. Dr. Dadachanji had already written on the subject in the newspapers, and he was glad that he had come forward to place his views before the public. He then called upon Dr. Dadachanji to deliver his lecture.

DR. DADACHANJI'S SPEECH.

Dr. Dadachanji after explaining the position of the British people 2,000 years ago which he said was savage and uncivilized, while India was inhabited at that time with Rishis and ascetics, said:—

Let us consider the interrelated problems of Swaraj and Indianisation of the Army within 10 years. Before going further, let us define the terms. Swaraj means the Government of India by Indians, for Indians. Dyarchy, as it exists to-day is a Dy-Anarchy, or a double anarchy, because as a matter of practice, both sides, the executive and the ministerial, are made irresponsible. It is no wonder that it has failed, at it was bound to, being idiotic in its conception, and worse in its execution. It illustrates the bankruptcy of British statesmanship and the unfitness of the British Parliament to govern India. So far all Indians are agreed on the end to be achieved, i.e. Swaraj, but the parties differ as to the means of obtaining it. Now we come to the next problem viz., of the Indianisation of the Army.

It is obvious that there can be no government, without the sanction of force behind it. In other words, Swaraj without a dependable Army would be a sham Raj, in no way better than the present Diarchy. All Indians are agreed that there should be an Army under the control of Swaraj. But unfortunately, so far as I am able to make out, no Indian seems to have grasped the problem of Indianisation of the Army in all its aspects. The Indian members of the Legislative Assembly as well as the Indian press seem to assume that Indianisation of the Army means only replacing about 3,000 British Officers of the Indian Army by Indians. Let me assure them that such an assumption is groundless. If by any chance, 3,000 Britishers were replaced by as many Indians within the next 6 months, the real problem of Indianisation will still remain unsolved. Further, Swaraj cannot be maintained against an organised enemy by the control of the Indian Army, even if wholly officered by Indians. The teaching of history and the experience of the last world-war are agreed, that a small mercenary army however efficient can never be a substitute for a nation-in-arms. The great Napolean was fond of repeating that "Providence is with the big battalions," the meaning of which is obvious. Hence the definition of the problem of Indianisation of the army. For the sake of convenience, I will begin with asking three questions:—

1. Is the present strength of the Army in India based on the experience of history and of the last war, i.e., is it adequate in strength for all national contingencies and emergencies, e.g., whether of a minor Fronier war, or of a major World-war? As also, how can we prepare India for the defence of Swaraj, as a nation-in-arms?

The next question is: How and in what time can 300 Indians be trained as Officers and whether this number will suffice for the next war?

The third question is: Even if India can supply the necessary numbers of men required for a war of any magnitude, is she in a position to supply all the munitions on an adequate scale—arms, ammunition, prixm gas, and equipment of an Army on the modern scale? *An army without munitions is like an armless man or a cripple and just as defenceless in time of war.*

INDIA'S ARMY, INFANTRY AND RESERVE.

After examining the three questions *ad seriatim* the lecturer proceeded:—

"We have in India the Regular Army of 204,825 Infantry, consiting of 140 Indian Battalions and 66 British Battalions. It has a Reserve of about 8,900 at its back. The Territorial and the Auxilliary Armies are supposed to be inefficient and useless. If, as happened in the last war, Indian reinforcements be required to replace *the wastage of war*, which comes to about 80.1 *of the Army per year of War*. India has no Second Line Army to replace the wastage. She will have to raise a new army during the war. Such policy of delaying the preparation of the Second Line Army during the war is opposed to all sound military principles. In fact, during the next war an organised enemy may not give us sufficient time to raise a new army. Even if a new army is raised India cannot supply the munitions for such an army.

I have to draw your attention to a very important declaration of the Government of India, viz., that Britain does not guarantee to help India under all circumstances, but only if it is humanly possible to do so. For instance, the Government of India in the "Army in India and its Evolution" says that, "In fact it is known to be a fundamental condition of India's connection with the British Empire that, if India is exposed to attack, which her own resources cannot effectively repel, His Majesty's Government, *if it is humanly possible to do so*, will come to her assistance with the armed forces of the United Kingdom." This warning is significant, it means that if England is involved in a life and death struggle, India will have to shift for herself at a critical juncture, and be exposed to the fate of Belgium and the northern France, during the last war during which men, women and children were exposed to most ruthless atrocities. No one knows when the next war comes, but we do know that war breaks out every 11 years of the Christian Era, and the time does not seem far distance for the next war to break out.

The question is whether it would be possible for India to raise an army of millions within a period of 10 years, and without increasing the cost of the Army? My reply is that what India could do during 4 years of war, she certainly can repeat the performance in 10 years of peace. Without any addition to the crushing burden of the military budget India can organise an army of defence based on the principles we have already examined provided that there is a reduction in the strength of the First Line Army which is maintained on a scale which cannot be justified under any circumstances—except perhaps, of the self-interest of the British Government in maintaining half the British Army at the expense of poor India. Let us examine the present distribution of the Regular Army in India. The Army is divided into three classes: (1) Covering Troops. (2) Field Army and (3) Internal Security.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE ARMY IN INDIA.

BATTALIONS.

	British	Indian	All Ranks
Covering Troops	12	36	48,000
Field Army	12	36	48,000
Internal Security Troops	40	68	108,000
Total	66	140	204,000

It will be evident from the above that Military authorities in their wisdom consider, that to meet fully-armed enemies only 96,000 troops suffice! But to put down the riots mutinies and rebellions of un-armed Indians, it is necessary to maintain an Army of 1,08,000! I do not know whether throughout the civilized world, such a superfluous Army at an exorbitant expense is or would be tolerated and the military authorities would be more afraid of facing un-armed citizens rather than fully armed enemies!

PLAN OF EXPANSION.

The following is the plan of expansoon of the army in India within 10 years:—

25 British Regular Battalions per annum for the first four years, and 3 per annum for the next six years and Indian Regular. Battalions at the rate of 4 per annum, for the next 10 years. If the recognized I.T.F. be recruited at the rate of 75,000 a year for a term of four years, the country will always have at its disposal 300,000 men of the I.T.F., during the first four years, if the limit of the I.T.F. be fixed temporarily at 300,000. So that within the next 10 years, 750,000 men of the I.T.F. will have received sufficient training to replace during a war, 26,000 British and 38,000 Indian Ranks, reduced as above and also the whole Regular Army itself. So far as cost is concerned, a Territorial Battalion costs only about one-eighth of a Regular Battalion, according to the British Military Budget. Hence, for the next six years and Indian Regular Battalions, which cost as much as 104 Indian Battalions, plus 38 Indian Battalions, equivalent to a total of 142 Batttalions of the first line, India can have for the same price, 8 times as many, i.e. 1136 Battalions of the second line. But in parctice 300 Battalions of the I.T.F. may be taken as sufficient; and an I.T.F. Reserve of 150,000 should be maintained.

The Reserve of the Regular Indian Army would be automatically raised from the present authorized strength of 30,000 to the proposed strength of 100,000 because, *the new terms of Service* for the Indian Regular Army are 5 years with the colours and 10 years with the Reserve, thus doubling the strength of the Regular Army Reserve, every 5 years. Hence, with a much enlarged army of defence, India will be able to make a substantial saving on the Military Budget. Simultaneously with the saving on the Military Budget the process of Indianization of the whole Army will be accelerated, and Mr. Arthur Vincent's 50 years may be reduced to 10. If India is to be granted Dominion Status, she is bound to claim Dominion Rights over the Military Administration, just as over the Civil, as in every constitution, the Military Power is subordinate to the Civil.

A CALL TO INDIANS.

Mr. Jinnah in according a vote of thanks to Dr. Dadachanji said whether the British people and British officers were competent to undertake the defence of India or not, the question was whether Indians were going to undertake the defence of their country or not. He urged Indians to make every effort to concentrate public opinion on this question. The present system and constitution of the army organization was based on the distrust of India. The Skeen Committee was appointed for the examination of this question and he urged every Indian to put forward before this Committee all the facts and information that he may posses.

Dr. Dadachanji will speak on Wednesday next at 6-30 p.m. at the same place.

MADRAS PORT TRUST RETURNS

MADRAS, August 8.

According to the Administration report of the Madras Port Trust the gross receipts for the last financial year amounted to Rs. 33,93,121/- the previous year's figure being Rs. 29,84,285. The total tonnage of exports and imports showed an increase of 13.45 per cent over the previous year. These are record figures. Two chief works now in progress in the engineering section are the new deep water quay and the new breakwater.—A. P.

THIEVING PESTILENCE AT THANA.

NO TRACE OF CULPRITS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, August 7.

Never before in the memory of the oldest inhabitant in Thana was there such an outbreak of the thieving pestilence as has come upon the town since the last three months. Every night some house or other is honoured by the burglarious attentions of a coterie of artful thieves not one of whom has yet been "stumped out." although they have not only completed but even by a long way exceeded their century.

The police, in spite of all the activity and vigilance of the District Superintendent Mr. Marsden and his Assistant Mr. Clifford seem to be quite helpless in dealing with the situation, although they have the wholehearted backing and co-operation of an army of volunteers recruited from the ranks of the leading classes of the citizens of Thana who every night picket, patrol and paradae its highlanes and byelanes in company with the Police. Somehow or other the thieves manage to get opportunities to catch their victims napping who only come to know at daybreak of the havoc played in their houses overnight and are then simply lost in wonderment at the light-fingered touch of the visitation. Another remarkable peculiarity with this gentry is their extreme elusiveness. The other night a respectable townsman of herculean proportions actually gave a thief a warm lover's embrace of the honeymoon kind and he is quite at a loss to explain how the precious captive so tightly pressed to the bosom could manage to slip off.

There are many educated people who really believe that the *chottas* must have some occult magic power enabling them to hypnotise the inmates of an honoured house or that they have something like chloroform to cause anasthesia.

At Thana the facility with which the thefts are committed is, no doubt, due to the many topographical advantages, for under its very nose there are jungles and hills and clumps of trees which make escape and concealment easy. It seems, however, to be a strict motto with the *chottas* to eschew violence and they carry on their depredations without firearms or any other weapons dangerous to life and limb. For their safety they seem to wholly rely on the swiftness of their legs which from all accounts it seems no winner of the Derby could surpass

It is generally suspected that the criminals concerned must be members of some criminal tribe inhabiting the neighbouring jungles, to whom thieving is like the breath of their nostrils. It is also generously conceded that the thieves could scarcely be expected to be engaged in their risky adventures were it not for sheer want of bread owing to unemployment and other distressing economic difficulties. So many people, Thana people say, are on the brink of starvation, and many more actually starving, that it is no wonder that these hungering creatures should take to thieving as the only solution for relief. The police are, however, hopeful of sooner or later, securing at least one specimen of the thieving fraternity without which it would be impossible to round up the gang and break its backbone. This assurance, of course, needs no prophet, to hold out. But the Police forget that it is useless to have the stable doors closed after the horse is stolen.

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INDIA'S terrific heat—how exhausting it is! Drains your energy fast—the energy so vital in business. Add QUAKER OATS to your diet and you can increase your bodily energy and vitality. This delicious food, served as a porridge, will give you fifty per cent more energy than meat. Not heating—another virtue. Try it—for finer and more enduring health!

Quaker Oats
No human hands have touched Quaker Oats
220

Men with experience of Hot Climates know the folly of overheating the system.
Spirits and Wines have this tendency. Horlick's Malted Milk cools the body: helps Nature to recuperate the whole system.
Horlick's Malted Milk
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

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SAVED FROM THE GRAVE.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a break-down. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grand iloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July, 1901, to undertake in connection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravan Serai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously an angel-lookfng hermit who enquired from me the nature of my ill-luck in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

GOD THE WITNESS

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that has made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me, I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

PRICE	Rs.	
1 phial of liniment	2-8.	Excluding postal expenses, i. e., As. 5
1 box of pills	1-8.	

Price: 1 full box containing 1 phial of liniment and three boxes of pills Rs. 7 including transit expenses.

Nervous weakness can be cured by one full box containing 3 boxes of pills and 1 phial of liniment, but an ordinary debility can be rectified by 1 phial of liniment and 2 boxes of pills which contain 28 doses for 14 days.

The medicine is absolutely free from all poisonous or Mercurial elements and will cause no skin eruption to appear on the place massaged

Communications to be addressed to—

SHEIKH GHULAM AHMED,

Pir Gilanian, St. 13, LAHORE.

Bears'

Honeydew

VIRGINIA

Cigarettes

One Rupee for 50.

Three Annas for 10.

AN EXCELLENT CIGARETTE AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

Made in England.

THOMAS BEAR & SONS (India) LIMITED.

Weakening Agonising PILES!

Only those who suffer from piles know the misery it brings! It robs life of its pleasures, steals the brightness from existence, and substitutes days of dull pain and periods of acute agony.

That grand herbal healer ZAM-BUK is unequalled for its power to end the pain, bleeding, swelling and inflammation associated with piles. Zam-Buk not only soothes, heals and comforts the worn-out sufferer, but it cures permanently. Lose no time in giving this world-famed balm a thorough trial!

Zam-Buk also possesses marvellous curative virtues in such skin diseases as eczema, itch, prickly heat, ulcers, poisoned sores, etc., also speedily soothing and healing for cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, insect bites, etc.

CURES WHEN OPERATION FAILS

Mr. W. A. Coe, of Ixworth, Suffolk, England, writes:—"During the thirteen years I was in the British Navy I suffered terrible torture through piles. They were at their worst the three years I was on the China and Indies stations and the surgeon had to operate. The result wasn't a success and, when discharged from the Navy I was still suffering.

"Then I heard about the great healing power of Zam-Buk and sent for a box. I derived such instant relief from Zam-Buk that I needed no persuasion to continue the treatment. Gradually the inflammation and shooting pains became less troublesome and the burning irritation passed away altogether. Now, thanks to Zam-Buk, the piles have been completely banished."

ZAM-BUK, purely herbal and guaranteed free from all animal fat, is obtainable at Re. One per box or Rs. 2-4 (family size) of medicine dealers everywhere.

Zam-Buk

I.Z. 521

NATURE'S HERBAL HEALER.

BOMBAY Agents:—Messrs. KEMP & Co. Ltd., Charni Road.

TAILORS & COMPLETE OUTFITTERS

J. Dias & Bros

173, PRINCESS St.

BOMBAY.

Palm Beach suit complete Rs. 29/-

Silk suit complete Rs. 45/-

White office suit Rs. 12/-

Office white trousers Rs. 4/

Eczema, Rashes

Sores & Eruptions Soon Heal when the Blood is cleansed with

"In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared."

Mr. Charles S. Abbott, of 28, Rendlesham Road, Clapton, London, England, writes:—

"In July last I contracted a very bad attack of Barber's Rash. My face was covered with the sore places and was very painful and swollen. I attended a hospital for some time, undergoing electric treatment, etc., without any appreciable result. Then a member of the family persuaded me to try a bottle of Clarke's Blood Mixture. The first two bottles stopped all the discharge and the swelling vanished. In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared and no trace of the complaint has ever reappeared."

Clarke's Blood Mixture

Profit by Mr. Abbott's Experience and

Start Cleansing Your Blood to-day

Just as good for Abscesses, Ulcers, Bad Legs, Piles, Swollen Glands, Rheumatism & Gout

Of all Dealers—Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs. G. ATHERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

ZANGI Rs. 6-4.

Latest Improved Fountain Pen, never leaks, blots or stops and always runs smooth on any paper. Order any style V.P. on 7 days' approval, Calender Clip Annas 6. 3 dozen ZANGI Inklets Annas 8. Protector Pocket Annas 8. Pens Repaired and Exchanged.

ZANGI PEN & INK MFG. Co., 19 Nai Sarak, DELHI.

BOMBAY, Preventive Officers' Bungalow, Vadoll. 27-2-1924. The ZANGI pen that you sent me this month has given me entire satisfaction and I am greatly pleased with it.

The Inklets that you have manufactured are the best that I have ever used. Now, kindly send me three more ZANGI pens with three dozen blue black inklets for each pen, three lever clips and four leather ZANGI protector pockets, three for these pens and one for my pen:—Chandulal Lallubhai

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

of Hypophosphite of Lime

FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS,

FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION

Paris, 8, r. Vivienne and at all Chemists

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COOKING STOVES AND RANGES.

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To burn coal or wood fuel.

Also Blue Flame Wickless oil Stoves & ovens.

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